THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Do Politics Influence Courts?

And The Municipal Band Plays On!

Can The Nationalists Get Along Without The Communists?

By J. B. P.

Chang Tso-lin Raids The Soviet in Peking

By Lawrence Impey

許密勒報

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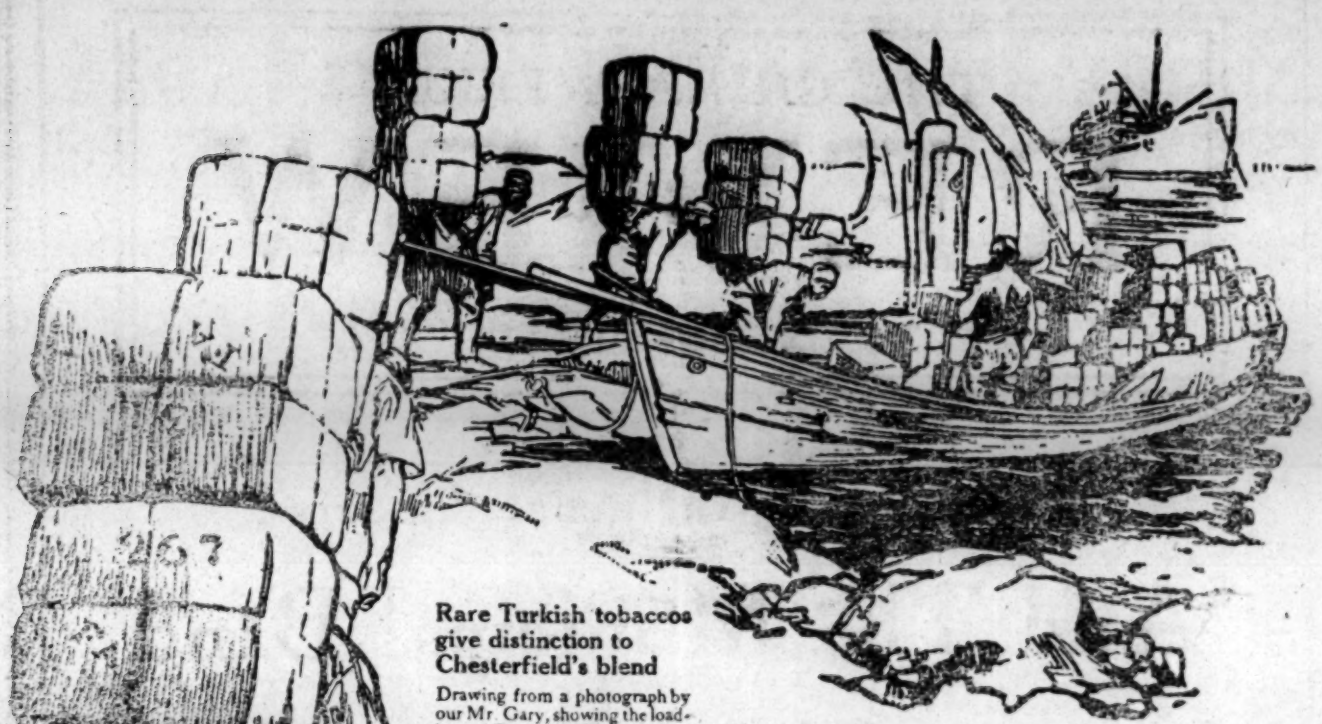

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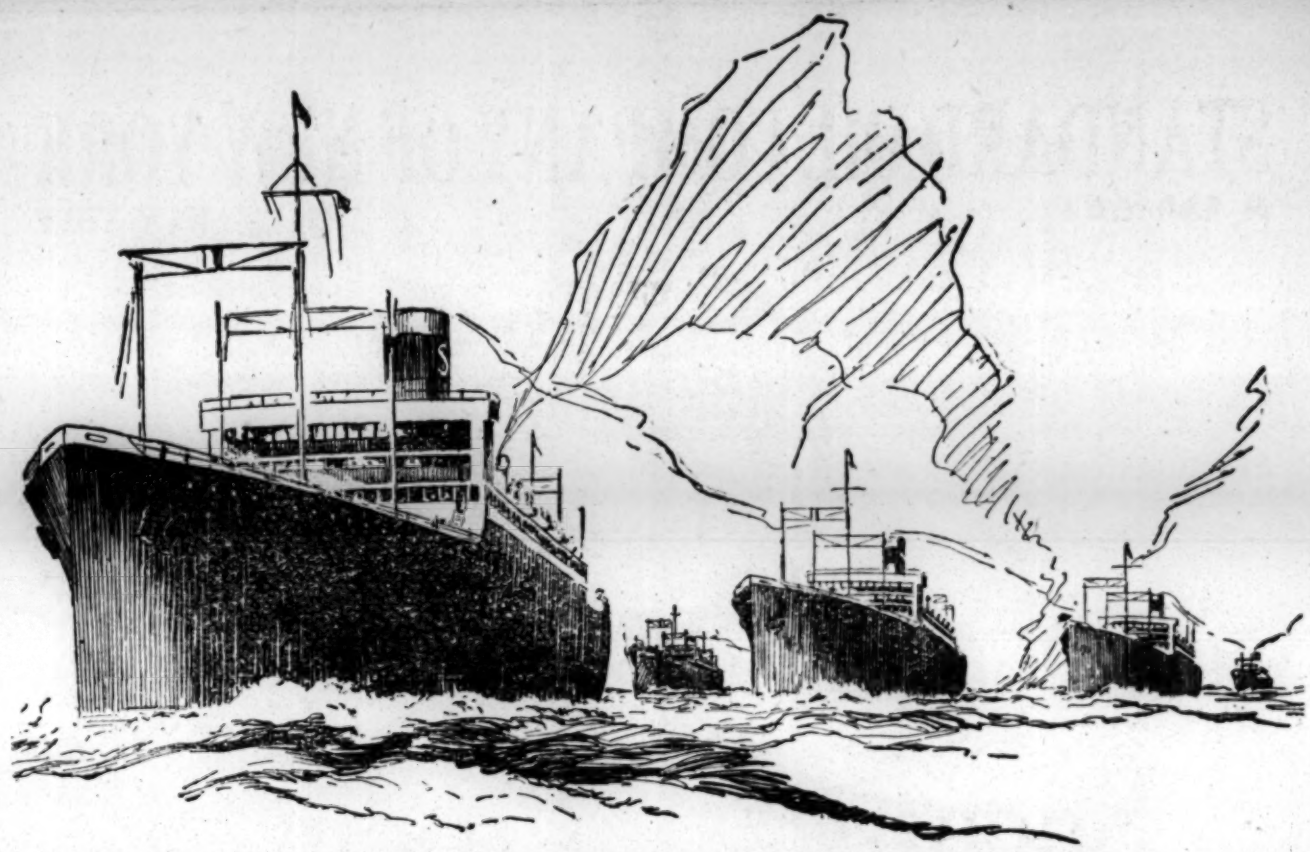

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AND THE MUNICIPAL BAND PLAYS ON!

WE SEEM to have read something about a ball which took place on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo, which was directly or indirectly responsible for the defeat of a great general and we also seem to remember having read of a great emperor somewhere who fiddled while Rome burned and then there's an old saying about dancing on the edge of a volcano and another saying where somebody exclaims 'on with the dance, let joy be unrestrained,' or something like that. All of which thoughts on musical subjects are suggested by the annual meeting of Shanghai Ratepayers (foreign qualified voters) which was held at the Shanghai Town Hall at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of April 13. An excellent opportunity is offered here for moralizing on the little group of foreign voters numbering less than 600 who assembled in Shanghai on this rainy afternoon of unlucky date, amidst warlike surroundings with armed guards entirely surrounding the building and with many of the voters wearing military uniforms and carrying rifles and revolvers. But we are passing up this opportunity for fine writing and are merely stating that a 'state of emergency' exists in the International Settlement of Shanghai; that approximately 40,000 British troops, American, Japanese and other Marines and sailors are in our midst and about our borders; that some 10,000 miles of barbedwire is strung about and within our fair city; and that fortresses constructed of sandbags behind which stand armed guards with rifles and machine guns are located at practically every street corner; that the public streets of the city are so congested with military transport that it is almost impossible for ordinary business to be conducted.

SPACE IS too limited to permit description of conditions existing in China, but that's unnecessary since there are at least a half hundred foreign newspaper correspondents in Shanghai describing what is taking place in long daily cables to their home papers over the world. Enough to state that 'conditions are serious' to borrow a hackneyed phrase, for all China is in an uproar with the whole nation demanding revision of certain treaties which the Chinese people generally feel to be unequal and with a life-and-death struggle taking place between the forces of conservatism and the forces of bolshevism. Then in addition to this there is a tense situation in the external diplomatic field, for the Powers have presented so-called 'identic' notes to China about the Nanking outrages against foreigners and Mr. Eugene Chen has replied in a way which is not considered entirely satisfactory, at least if we are

to judge from the tone of the local British press. Thus in brief is the background of the Shanghai picture which presented itself when the foreign ratepayers gathered in the old Town Hall to discuss affairs dealing with the future of the city and also, to go further, dealing with the future relationship of foreigners and Chinese generally. So much for the introduction: now we turn to the Ratepayers Meeting!

ACCORDING to the agenda which was distributed at the opening of the meeting, there were listed the usual reports of Committees, Reports of Accounts, Adoption of the Budget, Authorization of Loan Issues, Reassessment of Land Values and so on, mostly matters of routine, and all of which were approved even including an increase of taxes for the coming period. There was also a resolution expressing appreciation to the Municipal Council and the Foreign Powers (especially Great Britain) for measures which have been taken in the defense of the Settlement, which was passed by acclamation accompanied by three cheers at the close of the meeting. Then in addition to these things there were two others which are worthy of further discussion, the reason being that the debates were of special interest from the standpoint of Sino-foreign relations in this metropolis of East and West which is now so prominent in the news of the world.

THE FIRST proposal, which suggested the musical allusions in the opening paragraph of this discussion, was a resolution introduced by A. R. Hager, an American, and seconded by G. E. Marden, a Briton, to the effect that the appropriation for the Municipal Orchestra should be 'excised' meaning, in simple language, that the Municipal Band should be dropped. Mr. Hager argued that in view of the serious situation now existing and the heavy expense which the Settlement is now experiencing from the standpoint of defense, the foreign residents might well dispense with this luxury. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Hager called attention to the fact that the Municipal Orchestra had cost the Shanghai taxpayers approximately Mex. $700,000 since the annual ratepayers' meeting in 1923, and also quoted statistics showing that the average attendance at the concerts was only 639 out of a total foreign population of Shanghai of apporoximately 40,000 and a Chinese population of about a million. However the Chinese are not admitted to the parks where the concerts are held in the summer, so it is not fair to include them as possible patrons of the orchestra. To emphasize his point, Mr. Hager asked those present who had attended three concerts during the year to raise their hands and the total number was about 125. When Mr. Hager concluded his remarks, the attention of the audience turned automatically toward Mr. O. M. Green, the editor of the *North-China Daily News*, our local 'die-hard' newspaper, because Mr. Green being a musician himself, was naturally expected to take up the cudgels for the orchestra and the audience was not disappointed for Mr. Green was on his feet at once amidst great applause (not *applesauce* as one of the newspapers put it through typographical error).

MR. GREEN, in arguing against the motion, first took up the question of expense and knocked Mr. Hager's figures into a cocked hat by stating that Mex. $700,000 only amounted to £70,000, which doesn't sound so big, although the figures mean the same in hard cash. But where Mr. Green won out and saved the Orchestra, was when he based his appeal on patriotic grounds. It was Samuel Johnson who once made a certain mean statement about those who use patriotism for certain ends, but of course this has nothing to do with Mr. Green who is one of our most honored and respected citizens. But to get back to Mr. Green's arguments against dropping the band, we use his exact words:

> If the worst comes to the worst and we have to hand over Shanghai to Eugene Chen, Borodin and Company, everything goes with a crash and it will make no difference to us then whether we spend this year this trifle of a little over 1 per cent. on the orchestra or not. But if we pull through—and we shall pull through for Shanghai has gone through terrible crises in the past, worse crises relatively to the ability of Shanghai to resist them than that we are facing to-day, and I venture to express my profound confidence that here we shall remain—if we do, the cost of the orchestra, now but a fraction over 1 per cent., will make little difference. Shanghai is not going to perish for the sake of a lakh. If you throw out the orchestra this afternoon, the gain is, as I have shown, illusory and the loss irreparable and you stand convicted to the world and yourselves of purely panic legislation undertaken just because the political skies for the moment are dark and because you have not the courage, as your ancestors had, to say, "No. We have a good thing and we have other good things. Times are difficult, but we can face them. They will pass and we shall be our own masters again and we will keep these good things." I appeal to you, partly as a tribute to the splendid work of Maestro Paci and his orchestra, good men all as I know them to be from personal acquaintance and from some small work done with them. It is right to spend a little something on the beautiful things of life and for all this I appeal to you to throw out the amendment with the overwhelming majority I am quite confident you will.

THESE were the mystic words which saved the Orchestra by overwhelming vote. Now we turn to the other important question, that of admitting Chinese to the public parks and recreation spaces owned by the International Settlement. As preliminary to this it should be stated that Shanghai like all great cities of the world has a number of public parks and recreation spaces which cost the rate payers a considerable sum annually for upkeep and extensions. But unlike practices in other cities Shanghai parks while supported from public taxes paid by Chinese and foreigners alike, are not open to Chinese, despite the fact that the Chinese are said to pay something like 90 percent of the taxes. No Chinese, unless he happens to be wearing foreign clothes and thus is able to slip past the guard at the gate on the basis that he may be a Japanese or some other kind of foreigner, is able to enter the public parks of Shanghai. According to ancient legend there used to be a sign on the gates of one of the parks stating that 'Chinese and dogs were not admitted,' but our ever-vigilant Municipal Council exploded this as a baseless rumor last year, so it can't be used any more. But the facts are that Chinese are not admitted to the parks, despite the fact that well meaning foreigners for many years have been trying to induce the Municipal Council of the International Settlement to open them to Chinese as the French have done in the adjoining French Concession. The resolution to this effect was put by Mr. Stirling Fessenden, American Chairman of the Council who stated in the course of his remarks that the commission appointed at the last ratepayers' meeting had recommended that the Chinese should be admitted to the parks on an equal basis with foreigners. Then the fun began for immediately a Briton, Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis, local piece-goods dealer was on his feet in opposition to the following effect:

> Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, in placing this amendment before you, I feel that it would be most inopportune to pass any legislation which would change

the status of our Parks and Open Spaces at the present time, (Applause).

If the original resolution were passed as it stands what would we see tomorrow?

All these spaces purposely and deliberately crowded with the scum of this City and there would be no room for us or for our real Chinese friends.

Such an invasion by the scum would materially affect the safeguards being taken at this time to protect the lives not only of foreigners in these Settlements but also the lives and property of the respectable Chinese members of our community.

It was my first intention to word this amendment to read:—

That consideration of Resolution No. VII be postponed until such time as the present unrest and anti-foreign outbreak in China has ceased and local conditions have returned to normal.

But as I understand many Ratepayers are in favor of agreeing to the principle of permitting Chinese into the Parks and Open Spaces when China is pacified and peaceful I am submitting the amendment in the form I have just read to you.

THIS resolution by Mr. Davis was seconded by Dr. W. H. Findley, local American optician, who, however didn't make a speech. But this lack of further oratory was supplied by our friend, Mr. O. M. Green who proposed a rider to the Davis motion by preventing the Council from opening the parks to Chinese without referring the question to another meeting of Ratepayers, and by a local British physician named H. Coupar Patrick who brought down the house by a patriotic appeal to the following effect:

I look upon this amendment as a resolution of surrender and fear. At the present time we should face the Chinese with no compromise. No doubt all of you are aware of the attitude adopted today by the Chinese. My view is that we should concede nothing in the way of concessions of any nature. We must stand firm and there must be no surrender. This does not mean that I have any enmity towards the Chinese as a nation but their recent actions have made them despised by all the nations of the world and at the present time I do not think they are entitled to any consideration. They talk of self-government but government by whom? There is no government.

SO THE PARK resolution also went down to defeat, the proposition being killed almost unanimously. Thus is history made in Shanghai and another meeting of Ratepayers passes into the records for future students of the relations of East and West to read and ponder on. There wasn't much else of importance at the meeting. The Chairman's address on the general state of the Settlement was well received particularly those parts which referred to the defense of the Settlement. Mr. Fessenden's words on this point were as follow:

My colleagues on the Council have accorded me their unanimous support in adopting and maintaining in so far as it lies in our power, the policy or principle that the Council has not only the moral but also the unquestionable legal right to defend by force if necessary the political and territorial integrity of the Settlement against military or mob aggression on the part of any political or military party or faction. (Applause.)

The source of this legal right lies in the unique political status of Shanghai as a municipality, which has no exact counterpart in the whole world.

As a rule municipalities are created by and derive their powers from the supreme legislative assembly of the state or country in which they exist.

This is not true of Shanghai as must be obvious to anyone having even the most superficial knowledge of our local system of government.

Shanghai as a municipality was not created by and does not derive its powers of government from the legislative assembly of any single state or country nor from the mandate or any single sovereign power. It was created by and derives its powers from an agreement made between the so-called "Foreign Powers" on the one part and the Chinese Government on the other part.

This agreement which for the want of a better name is known as the "Land Regulations" has all the sanctity of a treaty, being as it is a solemn and inviolable compact between sovereign nations.

In substance and effect, although not in form, it is a treaty of the highest class, being as it is not merely a bilateral agreement between two sovereign powers but an agreement to which many sovereign powers are parties.

An agreement of this character cannot be abrogated, modified or amended by one party acting independently of all the other parties. And one party by withdrawing from such an agreement, in breach of it, cannot nullify the rights which the other parties have acquired under it.

Under the Land Regulations, the citizens and subjects of the Powers who are parties to those Regulations have acquired the right not only to reside and carry on business within the Settlement but to maintain a municipal government over that area for which purpose the Regulations expressly provide the necessary governmental machinery.

These rights and privileges cannot arbitrarily be destroyed by the mandate of any Chinese political faction or party which happens to be temporarily in the ascendancy.

Being treaty rights, or their equivalent, the foreign residents of Shanghai have every right to oppose with force any attempt to destroy those rights by force.

As a matter, therefore, not only of policy but of right the Council has stoutly maintained and defended its position that the municipality of Shanghai shall not be overwhelmed and destroyed by force from within or without and that its integrity poljtically and territorially must and shall be preserved in *status quo* until such time as changed by orderly and peaceful negotiation between the Chinese Government and the foreign Powers concerned. (Applause).

And I venture to express the belief that by an overwhelming majority the intelligent and responsible public opinion of Shanghai is in full accord with the policy of the Council as I have outlined it. (Applause).

No one who has resided in Shanghai for any length of time can fail to realise that the destiny of the Settlement is at times inextricably entangled in a greater or lesser degree with the conflicting policies of the individual foreign Powers in their respective relations with China. It is often neither possible, practical nor desirable for the Council to attempt to reconcile or adjust, in all respects, its policies relating to the defence of Shanghai, with the general policy of any individual foreign Power or group of Powers in their general relations with China. Under these circumstances, the Council is often driven to the expediency in critical periods of adopting or favoring a policy or course of action which in its considered opinion is in the best interest of the community as a whole or affords the most efficient protection in times of trouble, trusting that the end will justify the means.

What better illustration or justification of the attitude of the Council under such conditions can be found than the events of last month?

Although the approach of contending Chinese armies upon the borders of the Settlement had long been foreseen, there was a lack of complete unanimity of policy of defence on the part of the foreign Powers concerned.

The fact that the policy of the British and Italian Governments of defending the integrity of the Settlement was identical with that of the Council was a source of intense satisfaction to the Council and an encouragement to which it responded to the utmost.

The events of March 21 and 22 have demonstrated to the world the soundness of that policy and the fallacy of any lesser measures.

No one having an intimate acquaintance with the local situation can have the slightest doubt that except for the presence and action of the British Defence Force appalling disaster and loss of foreign lives would have been the inevitable result of the clash of opposing Chinese armies on our borders.

Shanghai therefore 'stands-pat' in offering no compromise, the attitude of the Ratepayers (or at least the 600 ratepayers who attended the meeting, out of a total foreign voting population of more than 2,500), being almost unitedly against any compromise. Two years ago the Ratepayers were in a better frame of mind, but now with 40,000 foreign troops here 'defending' the Settlement, why should there be compromise? And the Band plays on.

THE FUTURE OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS IN CHINA

TWO FOREIGN newspapers in Hankow, the *Herald*, an American owned and edited paper, and the *Central China Post*, a British owned and edited paper, have been forced to suspend publication indefinitely owing to a walkout of the Chinese printing staffs. This leaves Hankow without any newspaper in the English language excepting the *People's Tribune*, a government organ which is edited by an American. The *Tribune* in a recent editorial referring to the closing of the American and British newspapers in Hankow had the following to say on the subject:

"China is at war. Hankow today is like Berlin, London, Paris and Washington during the days of the Great War. Those who are inclined to protest against the days of the labor unions on the ground of their interference with foreigners, unfair attacks on legitimate business, inexcusable stifling of speech of Bolshevist tendencies of a criminal nature, are asked to remember the days of the Great War. No paper printed in the capitals of Europe ten years ago could have appeared with such abusive attacks against the government and survived a day."

Says "Old Days Are Gone"

The editorial concludes by saying "China has been justified in times of peace as well as war in taking this stand when papers have printed for years violent abuse about China in China itself which is known, if printed in the Western lands and containing such attacks, where aliens live, would have been told years ago, in no gentle terms, to leave the country to which they have mistakenly been welcome.

"The aliens in China cannot much longer continue to give offense against good manners. Their day is ended in Hankow and rapidly nearing the end in every city of the land."

THE ACTION of the Nationalist authorities in Hankow in giving approval to the labor unions in tieing up the two foreign newspapers in the Nationalist Capital is to be regretted from two standpoints: First, it is contrary to the tenets of a free press which are supposed to be included in the sacred Sun principles and second, the suppression of all news contrary to the present radical regime in Hankow has had the effect of creating an artificial and dangerous atmosphere at Hankow which has probably had much to do with the present crisis, which may well bring disaster to the Nationalist movement as at present constituted. The suppression of all contrary views by a government always has a disastrous effect upon the Government itself responsible for the action which fact was borne out in many Western lands during the World War. On the other hand, however, the foreign press in China has largely been responsible for its own troubles due to its critical, uncompromising and often insulting attitude toward Chinese institutions and particularly political movements and aspirations. There are foreign newspapers published under extraterritorial protection in the Chinese ports which could not exist for a week in any other land in the world. Recently the *North China Daily News*, so-called official British newspaper in Shanghai, published an alleged record of events in China since the May 30 affair in Shanghai which was so biased that experienced American and British newspaper correspondents now in Shanghai almost unitedly declared that it defeated its purpose and probably resulted in causing an effect abroad exactly contrary to that which the promoters desired. The United States probably has the most liberal press laws of any country respecting the matter of publications, but we question seriously whether it would be possible for non-Americans to publish for long such journals as foreigners produce here on Chinese soil. Suppose for example the proprietors of the *North-China Daily News* should issue in San Francisco a special number of their paper containing a list of American bandit outrages, lynchings, bootlegging escapades and similar incidents, comparable in a way to what was published in the recent edition here pertaining to Chinese affairs. The chances are that the promoters of the publication would immediately find themselves in difficulties with the American authorities not to mention possible violence on the part of the outraged public generally. There is all the difference in the world between freedom of the press and license, between decent journalism and journalistic rowdyism, but there are many foreign editors in China who do not seem to realize these differences. Hence if Nationalist China finally obtains control of affairs and succeeds in breaking down or modifying the extraterritorial provisions in the treaties, it is quite possible that foreign newspapers in China as at present constituted will be forced out of business. And the fault will be all their own because the editors have been unable to distinguish between decent fair journalism and the sort of journalism which exceeds the limits of propriety and hence defeats its own ends.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE TAI PING REBELLION!

OWING TO the fact that many students of Chinese history have professed to see points of similarity between the present Nationalist Revolution and the Tai Ping Rebellion of 1851, we reprint herewith a summarized account of the events of the Tai Ping revolution which appears in the Encyclopaedia Sinica, which was edited by Mr, Samuel Couling, well known English authority on things Chinese:

The Tai Ping Rebellion began in 1851 and was not suppressed till 1865, after eleven provinces had been ravaged and some twenty millions of lives lost.

The author and leader of the rebellion was Hung Hsiu Chuan 洪秀全, a native of Kuangtung, born in 1813. He was sickly and had visions; on reading some Christian books later, he interpreted his visions thereby, and thought he had a divine call to rule over China. All his life and his writings, however, show that he had no idea of the spiritual nature of Christianity.

For more than ten years he and a few followers taught the new religion as they understood it, discarding idols and the Confucian tablet; and Hung himself spent two months with Roberts, an American missionary in Canton. The government attempted, of course, to quash the growing movement early; but owing to incapable officers and useless troops they were easily resisted and beaten, while their severity to the innocent population was a help to the rebel cause.

After a time Hung began to seclude himself and to deliver decrees received, as he said, from the Heavenly Father and the Heavenly Brother.

Established Capital at Nanking

His followers advanced to Nanking where he was to be proclaimed Emperor. To the government they were Ch'ang mao tsei 長毛賊, long-haired robbers; but Hung called his dynasty T'ien P'ing or "Great Peace" dynasty, and himself T'en Wang, "Heavenly King." Five leading generals were appointed as North, East, South, West as Assistant Kings. The army was at first remarkably well disciplined and well-behaved. They broke out from Yung-an in Kueichow, where they had suffered siege for five months on April 7, 1852; they went down the Siang valley, taking city after city, and took Yochow on the Yangtze; then they occupied Hangyang and Wuchang, then Kiukiang and Anking; on March 8 they encamped before Nanking; ten days later it fell, and all its defenders were slain. Chinkiang and Yangchow suffered the same fate soon after, and thus the Government lost use of the Grand Canal.

The cities which had not fallen to them in their march were Kueilin, Changsha and Siangtan; but their forces had grown in the eleven months from under ten thousand

to over eighty thousand. The brutality of the demoralized imperialist troops accounted for this in part; besides, the people naturally turned to the victorious side.

It was at Nanking that they first came under foreign inspection. Sir George Bonham, Governor of Hongkong, accompanied by T. T. Meadows, was the first to visit them. Various other foreigners afterwards spent some time among them getting information, for it must be remembered that there was at this time much to hope for, both because of their remarkable success and because of their religious tenets.

The March on Peking

An immediate march on Peking in full force might have brought the Manchu rule to an end. Hung, however, only sent a division whose size we do not know; in six months these troops had traversed four provinces, taken twenty-six cities, defeated the imperialists in every engagement and encamped within twenty miles of Tientsin. The expedition was, however, a failure; the troops returned re infecta.

From this time degeneracy began. Seven southern provinces were separated from the control of Peking, yet received no organized government from the rebels. At the same time the country was continually ravaged for the sufferings of the people became more and more severe. By the slow advance of the imperialists, who were even worse in their treatment of the population than the rebels were, the latter were by 1860 limited to the country round Nanking and Anking. Dissensions sprang up among the leaders, the Eastern king with twenty thousand adherents being beheaded, and other leaders deserting. From 1857 to 1860 the imperialists pressed closer round Nanking, trusting to famine and disease doing their work. It is said cannibalism was common in the city. The ammunition ran short. But Hung's spirit was still firm; he appointed eleven other kings, including some very able men, and on May 6, 1860 they broke out, scattered the besieging armies, captured Chinkiang and some other cities, then returned to Nanking with plenty of guns and ammunition. Soochow and Hangchow were in their hands, and they sought to regain control of the Yangtze,

British and French Saved Shanghai

Shanghai was threatened in August, and might have fallen except for French and British troops. It is noteworthy that French and British were also at the time marching against Peking.

The Imperialists now sought foreign aid, with the result that Ward an American captured Sungkiang. He organized a large force which received the name of The Ever Victorious Army, Ch'ang sheng chun. Ward was succeeded by Burgevine and in April, 1863, Charles George Gordon British (not Peter, as Williams' Middle Kingdom persists in dubbing him) was appointed to the command. The forces, after purging, numbered three thousand, with four small steamers and a number of native boats. It attacked and took various cities of strategic importance, till at last Soochow surrendered. Many other engagements followed, however, for the rebels became more stubborn as their cause grew more hopeless; but by May, 1864, Gordon's work was ended and the Ever Victorious Army was disbanded. He had led it to the capture of twenty-three cities, but more than once he gave up his command in indignation at the treachery or dishonesty of government officials, only returning to his thankless work from a high sense of duty.

The Chung Wang still defended Nanking, but the wall was breached by a mine in July, and the leaders and seven thousand rebels put to death, the T'ien Wang Hung, having committed suicide three weeks before.

Two bodies of rebels were still holding out in Chekiang. Tseng Kuo-fan drove them from Huchou, and they slowly retreated southwards, and were gradually destroyed in the spring of 1865.

The beginnings of the movement were full of promise, but after some years it was a growing curse and scourge in the land. It destroyed, but rebuilt nothing, and protected none. In its latest years all semblance to even a distorted Christianity had disappeared; it became pure savagery.

DO POLITICS INFLUENCE COURTS?

IN CONNECTION with the criticism of the Provisional Court that the judges in their decisions are sometimes influenced by political considerations, it is to be noted that, even if this be true, the same charge is made against the Courts of other countries. Even the Supreme Court of the United States, which has a reputation as high as any in the world, has been attacked on this point at various times in its history. The decision given by Chief Justice Taney in which he decided that the negro in the United States from the very beginning of the foundation of the U.S. government never had any rights as a man but was merely a chattel raised a tremendous storm in the northern part of the United States, and it was again and again charged that this decision was made from purely political motives. The question was never decided legally. It took the Civil War to decide it. More recently another decision given by the U.S. Supreme Court has been attacked on the ground that it was made from the standpoint of expediency and not based on law. The decision in question has raised no particular furore, simply because on the whole the decision of the court agrees with the "popular" view. It will be remembered that when the draft law was put into force when America declared war on Germany, an appeal was taken by conscientious objectors to the United States Supreme Court on the question of whether the enforced enlistment of soldiers in the U.S. Army was an infringement of the Amendment which provided that there should be no "involuntary servitude." The U.S. Supreme Court in deciding that the draft was legal used arguments and illustrations that have been attacked by numerous jurists, considering the subject merely from the standpoint of law. These criticisms lend much weight to the charge that the Supreme Court made its decision from the standpoint of expediency. But no one has suggested that the Court should be abolished.

UNREASONABLE LABOR LEADERS

IT IS ONE of the unfortunate incidentals to the demand of Labor the world over that it shall receive better treatment—and every one knows that conditions among the laboring classes in China are really terrible—that it often comes under the leadership of men whose methods are such as to alienate much of the sympathy that would otherwise be accorded the laboring men by persons in more favored circumstances. When the accounts of how laborers have been decapitated or shot in Shanghai are read abroad they evoke feelings of horror among all, and expressions of sympathy from labor organizations. However, it is not to be forgotten that violence is frequently an incident of labor disputes, and although the measures taken by the governing authorities in the United States are not usually as drastic as those which have been carried out around Shanghai, both Northerners and the Southerners, on the other hand it has hardly ever been the case that intimidation in the United States has gone to the lengths that has been used by the labor leaders in Shanghai. When the man at the bottom begins to come up he seems to lose his sense of proportion. Some years ago when President Wilson was receiving a Negro labor delegation the leader became so offensive that the President made a statement that never in his experience as President had he ever been talked to in such a truculent manner as by this leader. President Wilson thereupon dismissed the delegation and told the members to come again with a new spokesman. In Shanghai the labor leaders were going around with guns to enforce their orders to strike. Now that the threats of intimidation have been greatly lessened as a result of the recent raid by the military authorities on the labor headquarters in Chapei the majority of the mill and factory workers in Shanghai are going back to their duties.

Chang Tso-lin Raids the Soviet in Peking

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY.

WHILE the different Powers who have had differences of opinion with the Soviet anent their conduct in China and elsewhere have so far spent their time in writing futile Notes and uttering fulminatory speeches, Chang Tso-lin, the autocrat of Northern China and Manchuria, has decided to act.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of the sixth of April passers by who were opposite the American Guard in Legation Street were amazed to behold two bodies of Chinese police and soldiery suddenly enter the Quarter at the double and rush in column of four down the street. Evidently someone had given instructions prior to the event, for the Chinese Legation Quarter police calmly stepped aside to allow the invaders to psss and then took up their usual duties of directing the traffic, which had only momentarily been impeded. The two marines on guard at the gate of the American Legation watched proceedings with impassive faces, on which a slight glimmer of interest was visible when the police column halted in front of the Russian Dalbank.

For those who are unfamiliar with the lie of the land it should be explained that the Dalbank and the Chinese Eastern Railway premises are situated on Soviet Embassy property in a manner of speaking, for they serve as a sort of dividing wall between the Embassy grounds proper and the compound of the former Russian Legation Guard, now occupied by the Soviet Military Attache, the Soviet Recreation Club, and various junior members of the Embassy staff with their families. The Dalbank and the Chinese Eastern Railway being commercial undertakings do not receive that immunity of search which is always granted to diplomatic premises, and it was on the basis of this reasoning that the Chinese authorities had decided to act, when presenting a request for permission to enter the Legation Quarter to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps. Monsieur Oudendijk had apparently given this authorisation in writing on the understanding that no responsibility was accepted for the Chinese entry onto Soviet property for the purpose of searching the Dalbank and contiguous premises, though it seems doubtful whether as Doyen of the Corps he had consulted Monsieur Chernyk the Soviet charge d'affaires, who is presumably a nominal member thereof.

Like Donnybrook Fair

To resume the story of the day's events, the Chinese expeditionary force halted at the big gates at the side of the Dalbank which open upon a sort of lane leading down to the Chinese Eastern Railway Offices. A dozen cars full of detectives and Ankuochun officials connected with the police dashed up to the curb and disgorged their human cargo, the gates onto the lane and into the Dalbank itself were kicked open, and a mixed mob of soldiers, police, and detectives with drawn revolvers dashed inside. For a couple of minutes nothing happened to appease the tormented curiosity of the two or three foreigners who were dancing with excitement on the other side of the street, and then all of a sudden there was a single shot, a series of shouts, and a noise like Donnybrook Fair in the distance. The gates partially opened and a couple of dishevelled Russians tumbled out with a dozen Chinese sticking to them like leeches; a car swung up to the spot and bodyguard and prisoners were whirled away to the police yamen before anyone realised what was happening. By this time the news was spreading through the Legation Quarter, and interested observers came doubling up from all points on foot, on bicycles, in rickshaws and in cars.

The legation police were continuing to pass people along as if nothing out of the ordinary was happening on their beat, but they had hard work to get a clear road for traffic when the gates opened for the second time and a bunch of Chinese which appeared to be a mingling of students, agitators, and houseboys, emerged with their hands tied and closely guarded by police officials. In this group was a gentleman who appeared to have had the worst of a three round contest with a Chinese Jack Dempsey, to judge from his facial expression, and he was closely followed by a Russian of such a presumably dangerous and inflammable temperament that he had a revolver poked into his ribs by one guard and a dagger held to his throat by a second member of the gendarmerie. The aforementioned Chinese was said to be Li Ta-chao, a notorious communist agitator who has long been wanted by the authorities, and who has been reported for some months as sheltering in the Soviet premises, while the Russian was probably the patriot who had set fire to the offices of the Military Attache in an attempt to destroy some boxes of ammunition and a mass of presumably incriminating documents. At any rate smoke and flames were now to be seen above the roof of one of the buildings in the Legation Guard Compound, and a hurry call was sent out for fire the brigade. Meanwhile driblets of students, Bolsheviks, and apparent houseboys continued to emerge surrounded by guards, only to be hurried into the waiting motors before the byestanders could do more than catch a glimpse of them.

Female Tiger Cats

One of the most prominent of these captures was a medly composed of two Chinese girl students and four or five police, the latter evidently wishing themselves well out of an unpleasant and thankless task, for the young ladies appeared to have transformed themselves into tiger-cats for the occasion, to judge from the claw marks which had deeply scored the countenances and hands of the perturbed captors. Leaving Legation Street and its throng of foreign and Chinese onlookers your correspondent hurried along to a three storied building adjacent to the invaded premises, and having obtained permission to occupy the balcony of the top floor he was enabled to watch through a pair of field glasses practically the whole of the proceedings in both the raid and the struggle with the flames. Judging from the smell the documents which it was thought well to destroy had been drenched with oil, and a thick cloud of smoke was pouring from all the windows of the building concerned as well as from the chimney. The fire brigade had broken the glass and were directing hoses from all points in their efforts to extinguish the conflagration, and the scene of turmoil and confusion was further added to by the popping ammunition which had evidently found its way into the danger zone and was exploding. But the Legation brigade and its confrere from the Chinese city were not to be denied, and half an hour after the alarm was given the fire was conquered, and the police began to crawl in through the windows of the house and pass out masses of papers, some smouldering and some undamaged. Returning once more to the point of vantage in Legation Street one found by this time that cameras were appearing on the scene in large numbers, and every time the big gates of the Dalbank were opened to pass out more prisoners there was a clicking of shutters from all directions. Treasure trove now began to emerge in bundles, first a machine gun, then a boxful of papers in Chinese, then a Cantonese flag and a number of smaller banners followed by fifteen or twenty rifles and a number of revolvers together with ammunition for same.

Fifteen Carloads of Pamphlets

Altogether some fifteen carloads of pamphlets and suchlike were removed, some in Russian and some in Chinese, presumably this was later referred to by the Soviet as "their library" though it would be interesting to know why a library should need bundles and bundles of the some leaflet or eight hundred copies of the life of Sun Yat-Sen, to quote one example or a diatribe against British Imperialism to mention another. It was very interesting to watch the expression on the faces of the crowd as the material accumulated and was taken away, some Chinese looking apprehensive, Cantonese living in the legation quarter many of these, others saying openly that after this one might expect to have a little peace in Peking for at least a couple of months or so. Representatives of most of the legations seemed to be present, some of them keeping coyly in the background and some of them openly expressing approval at the destruction of what they characterized as "a hornets nest in their midst". But all the time the whole proceedings were going off like clockwork, and the greatest credit is due to both the Ankuochun forces and the legation quarter police for the manner in which they cooperated to maintain discipline and order. Going further down the street to the main gates to the Soviet Embassy it appeared that these were locked, bolted and barred, but many inmates of the place and some who were said to have just managed to escape the rush of the raiding party were walking agitatedly up and down on the path in front of the Ambassador's house. The afternoon wore on without further excitement than another motor load of documents or arms and an occasional Bolshevik or Chinese prisoner, until just after five o'clock, when the charge d'affaires, Comrade Chernyk, was observed coming down the steps of the Embassy and getting into his car. This proceeded slowly down the drive till it reached the barred gates, where Comrade Bitner the First Secretary also joined it, and after a few moments hesitation the bolts were drawn, the heavy gates rolled back, and the motor sped down Legation Street towards the east. Its purpose was a visit to the Waichiaopu in order to present a protest against the invasion of Soviet property, but apparently Dr Wellington Koo had been forewarned of what was coming, for the Foreign Office was closed for the day, the occasion being a Chinese festival, and Comrade Chernyk had to return to the Embassy with his Note undelivered.

A Note of Comedy

In connection with this story about a Chinese holiday it is illuminating to observe that only a few hours later Dr Wellington Koo was able to find a staff sufficient to draft and deliver a Note of protest to the Soviet based on the discoveries connected with the raid and the arrest of communists, agitators, etc, and one can only deduce therefrom that His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs had foreseen the

probable trend of events and made his preparations in advance so that the Chinese authorities should at least have the political advantage of getting their protest in first.

The events of the day closed on this note of comedy, for the raiding party had more or less abandoned their activities at dusk and withdrawn to the yamen, leaving only a few guards on duty in the two captured compounds. The following morning was again one of surprises, for not only was the Soviet Note delivered to the Waichiaopu, but the latter was also the recipient of a protest from the Dutch Minister, Monsieur, Oudendjik, again presumably acting as senior representative of the Protocol Powers, in which he pointed out that the permit which he had signed the previous day had only referred to a search of the Dalbank and the Chinese Eastern Railway while the Chinese military and police appeared to have entered the office of the Soviet Military Attache in the adjoining compound. This was indeed the fact and the protest was evidently intended to transfer the responsibility for the error from the shoulders of the Diplomatic Body to those of the Chinese authorities, though it is amusing to notice that the first document was given to the police authorities acting for the Ankuochun headquarters while the second was sent to the Waichiaopu which denied any connection with the affair. As a matter of fact the whole thing was a formality which was probably forced on the Corps by the endeavours of a certain nation to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, for there could be no doubt that the Chinese action had the approval of eighty per cent of the foreigners in the city if one judged by the smiling faces of the different diplomats who stood around or passed by while the raid was in progress and the amused comments of the members of the general public there assembled. In fact it was amazing to the writer to notice that the Bolsheviks did not seem to have a friend in the world, many people going so far as to say that this was the greatest day of their lives since the signing of the Armistice in 1918 and that they experienced the same sensation as of a great black cloud being rolled away and the blue sky shining through once more.

Women Not Molested

About eleven oclock in the morning the writer had an opportunity to glance through the text of the Soviet Note of protest, and while the matter of the invasion of diplomatic property is not one which is within his province to discuss at length he would like to go on record with regard to the molestation of women and looting of premises mentioned in one portion of the Note. For more than an hour during the commencement of the raid he and several other foreigners were watching the whole proceedings from the roof and balcony of an adjacent building through a powerful pair of field glasses, and in spite of the fact that he could look directly into the windows of many of the buildings and see most of the Russian Legation Guard compound he witnessed not one incident of molestation of women and no sign of any looting. Bags and boxes of papers were being piled out of the houses, arms and ammunition were being removed, together with various Russian men and Chinese of both sexes, and there certainly was some struggliug when these latter were arrested, just as there was some damage to property when the fire brigade broke the windows of the military attache's office in order to extinguish the fire started there with the intention of destroying some documents and other evidence. But if any of the other events which were described in Comrade Chernyk's Note actually took place they did so in such concealed corners of the compound or buildings that eight or nine attentive pairs of eyes were unable to observe them. It is undoubtedly true that pickets of police were placed so as to prevent people escaping from the raided territories into the Embassy proper, and these did prevent any of the Embassy officials from passing in the other direction, but as far as occupants of the houses were concerned the writer and other witnesses could plainly see several children and their amahs wandering about the Chinese Eastern Railway compound apparently in entire liberty and no discomfort. Altogether the incident might be regarded as a model example of dealing with seditious headquarters, and if the Cantonese were only one half so moderate in their pursuit of political purposes foreigners in China would not have been compelled to flee for their livers or endure the indignities and brutalities of Nanking and Hankow.

Peking, April 8, 1927

Why Force Will Not "Settle" China

Nothing short of a great international war, with all the Powers taking part, would resolve the situation in China and make it entirely safe for the foreigner, in the opinion of Harry A. Franck. Mr. Franck said today that the only trouble with this solution was that it was impossible....

—*New York Evening Post.*

Worse Situation at Hankow

(From a Correspondent)

The state of affairs at Hankow is steadily growing more acute. The highly inflammable state of the community is not due to a single danger but to a combination of several sets of circumstances, all of which seem to be coming to a crisis, the question being which will be the first to break.

One of the most touchy of these impending sets of circumstances is that connected with the Japanese Concession. The attitude of both sides is admirably symbolized by the uncompromising appearance of the huge and handsome Yokahama Specie Bank, on the Bund, with its doors closed tight, unmolested, but sealed by defiant squares of red, yellow and blue paper bearing the legend, "Down with Japanese imperialism." The Japanese concession is more heavily armed and barricaded than the British Concession in its most flowery days, and common gossip about town says that the Japanese have as much as said—"If you want the concession, come and take it; but what you get won't be worth having when we're finished with it." In other words, both sides are well aware of the fact that if force is to be used it will be best to let the others begin it. Propagandists in Wuchang and Hankow are haranguing the people of the street not to take things in their own hands, but to leave them to the government. The danger lies, therefore, in the possibility of the tense emotional state of both sides, breaking forth in some provocative overt act.

The Japanese situation might pass off or be settled finally by negotiation but a more far-reaching danger to the public welfare is to be found in the increasing influence and control of the left wing of the Kuomintang. Control of local affairs is gradually being gained by five or six Chinese Communists who are, without the least shadow of doubt, directly under the influence of Russian advice. It seems most difficult to believe that without this type of Russian intervention these Chinese leaders would pursue such drastic policy. Opposition to Chiang Kai-shek, which began somewhat over a month ago in suppressed murmurings, flared forth and was later temporarily suppressed, but has now broken forth again. Anti-Christian activity which has been so virulent in Changsha as to drive out the Y.M.C.A. and to force a leading Chinese clergyman to flee for his life, is approaching Hankow and there have been troubles in Hanyang churches and in neighboring towns. Boone College and Middle School in Wuchang are both carrying on with a Chinese staff only. The students who have in the past taken part in all patriotic parades have refused to take part in demonstrations against Chiang Kai-shek and in anti-Christian demonstrations so that pressure to force a closing in the near future is expected by some.

Anti-Foreignism Growing

The impetus of anti-foreignism, in spite of the fact that it is not being openly expressed, seems to be increasing, fed by the interpretation placed upon the Nanking and Japanese affairs. The claim being pushed by the local press is that the troubles at Nanking were caused by Northern soldiers only, and that Nationalist soldiers are innocent of any connection with the affair. That is certainly the view held by the populace in general. There is talk of thousands of Chinese killed by the foreign gun-boats at Nanking and although the populace is being held in check, anti-foreign sentiment is being stored up. Posters in Wuchang and Hankow demand the return of the Japanese concession and the feeling toward the Japanese may be indicated by the fact that certain Chinese have been heard to say that by contrast "The English are not so bad after all!" Furthermore, America, which has hitherto been a name to conjure with, is at last being suspected of imperialism. Certain articles in the English-language organ of the Kuomintang, the *People's Tribune*, the only newspaper in the English language which is printed in Hankow since the closing of the British and American papers, have contained references to a supposed lining up of America with the European imperialists.

Leaders of the Kuomintang, in recent interviews with Americans, have expressed great disappointment at what they believe to be America's new policy. They say that they have always hoped that America would be the friend of China, but that her recent actions make it increasingly difficult to believe that she is going to act independently of the powers which are considered to be unfriendly to China, especially England.

America Now Termed Imperialistic

These Kuomintang leaders claim to have information which leads them to believe that the American Minister in Peking is taking the lead in a policy which is supposed to be imperialistic and inimical to China's welfare. In other words, although the Chinese character for America has not yet appeared on any street posters, it is evidently kept off the posters for reasons of policy rather than from conviction as to America's position. A single poster which appeared in a by-street in Wuchang shortly after the Nanking incident might serve as an indication of street opinion. It depicted

Chop-Suey

There are big stakes in China—and big mistakes.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

For us China is China: For John Bull, China is India's neighbor.—*Boston Herald.*

The gold that other nations have invested in China is the real yellow peril.—*El Paso Times.*

Yet how can it be a civil war in China with the bolshies taking a hand?—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

The open door in China now resolves itself into a question of which way it will swing.—*Wichita Eagle.*

The U. S. S. *Pittsburgh* is at Shanghai. To provide the smokescreen, we assume.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

The Literary Digest says the Chinese are not wasteful with anything. How about consonants?—*Nashville Banner.*

"China for the Chinese may be a good slogan, but it doesn't explain which Chinese--*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

China should keep at least one foreigner, just to keep the people mad enough to unite.—*Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).*

About all the Chinese rival war-lords are fighting for, as we understand it, is the drag in the dragon.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

Young Chinese sheiks are wearing Oxford bags. No wonder there is general indignation in China at the British.—*Nashville Banner.*

Head-line: U. S. Lands 200 Marines in Shanghai. Those 450,000,000 Chinese had better be careful.—*New York American.*

Our ex-doughboys are hoping that the open door in China won't cause any of them to be caught in the draft.—*El Paso Times.*

It is hoped the present Chinese leaders will come through safely; it would be hard to learn a lot of new names.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

BLUE MONDAY

—Cargill for the Central Press Association.

There's one gleam of silver from the Far Eastern cloud. China isn't likely to expect the United States to pay for her war.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

As the war grows intense in China it doesn't seem possible that all those armies can keep away from one another and avoid an accident.—*Wichita Eagle.*

"A new nation is being born in China," says Professor Quigley of the University of Minnesota. It must be triplets judging from the racket.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

No matter which army wins in China the name of the winning general never will become popular with compositors and proofreaders.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

There have been thirty full-fledged revolutions in China since that country ceased to be a monarchy. Portugal and Central America will have to look to their laurels.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*

China wants the League of Nations to do something about Great Britain having sent armed forces into Shanghai. This furnishes the first distinctly humorous note that has crept into the Chinese disturbances.—*Nashville Banner.*

"China is a sleeping giant"—having nightmares.—*Salt Lake Telegram.*

As far as China is concerned, the Powers have a greed.—*El Paso Times.*

China's open door appears to have become a revolving door.—*Buffalo Courier and Express.*

China is a backward country. But we do wish she'd look where she's backing.—*Dallas News.*

Still, the northern China Government will have a look in as long as it has a Pekin.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Things have now reached the point where we are rushing to protect our altruism in China.—*El Paso Times.*

China seems to be adding the open trap-door.—*Boston Herald.*

China's troubles arise in every quarter, or—to be more exact—in every foreign quarter.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Aren't those Chinese perfectly precious! Imagine a nation wishing to run its own business.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Our foreign policy is England for the English sparrows and China for Chinese music.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

Italy is the only country shaped like a boot, but China is the only country functioning like one.—*Jersey City Journal.*

Missionaries are coming out of China on every ship, but there is plenty of work for them here in the old home.—*Dallas News.*

Strikers the world over sometimes lose their heads, but not as generally or as effectively as the Chinese.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

What impresses us about the Chinese troubles is that they have been able to keep the Diaz boys out of them so far.—*New York Evening Post.*

Desertions in China are so frequent that the war may eventually be decided by ascertaining which army has the most popular generals.—*Washington Star.*

In China a good many cotton-goods consumers are getting their heads chopped off—and here we are with our cotton surplus still on hand.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

"Sun Forced Back to Within Sixty Miles of Shanghai."—*New York Times.* This is alleged to be the first time the feat has been accomplished since Joshua.—*New York Times.*

Anybody that has ever tried to convince one Chinaman of an error in a laundry ticket realizes the futility of arguing with 400,000,000 Chinamen on foreign policy.—*Dallas News.*

We have just discovered why the Chinese want to drive out all foreigners. A Canton restaurant has recently introduced that strange American dish, chop-suey.—*New York Evening Post.*

General Sun's troops looted Hangchow before retreating, which sounds very shocking to New York and Chicago which are looted every day by forces that never retreat. *Asheville Times.*

Now in addition to war, riots and other forms of disorder, China has an industrial strike involving 65,000 workers. Christian civilization seems to be making more progress in China at present than in any other quarter of the globe.—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

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the city wall of Nanking, within which were a number of Chinese. On their backs outside were two or three prostrate Chinese, with wells of red blood gushing from their sides, as they lay unresisting on the ground. Standing before them were several soldiers with levelled rifles, bearing written on their persons the Chinese character for England. The characters on the poster stated that over two thousand Chinese had been killed. Not the least significant fact is that there was but one such poster, and that in a side street.

There are no American or British citizens living in Wuchang at present but such foreigners as visit the city in the day time hear little of the abuse prevalent a month ago, but there is equal absence of friendly attentions and smiles which are usually common.

Added to these causes of unrest is the fact that there are many idle coolies in Hankow due to the recent cessation of trade. The coolies are beginning to feel the pinch and there have been clashes with ricsha men who are are said to be interfering with the carrying trade. Foreigners and Chinese find themselves seriously embarrrassed in moving baggage, and are likely to be held up for exhorbitant prices.

With all these possible sources of trouble the British and American consuls have been persistently urging all of their nationals who are not absolutely essential to keep things going to leave for Shanghai. Practically all remaining foreigners of these countries sleep on ships in the river. In other words they are ready for immediate evacuation if trouble breaks out.

Will Rogers on China

BY WILL ROGERS

ALL I know is just what I read in the papers, and as there has been nothing in the papers for the past week but "Peaches" and "Granpap" Browning, I am going to have pretty rough sledding digging out something to tell you about.

I am going to write something else, even if I have to resort to such uninteresting subjects now as China, Nicaragua, or Mexico. China! Those poor people! I never felt as sorry for anyone in my life as I do for them. Here they are, they have never bothered anyone in their whole lives. They have lived within their own boundaries, never invaded anyone else's domains, worked hard, got little pay for it, had no pleasures in life, learned us about two-thirds of the useful things we do, and now they want to have a Civil War.

Now we had one and nobody butted in and told us we couldn't have it. China did not send Gunboats up our Mississippi river to protect their laundries at Memphis or St. Louis, or New Orleans. They let us go ahead and fight.

If a package of dirty shirts got pierced by a bullet, and it made holes in the wrong place the poor Chinaman had to make it good himself. His Country did not send Warships to protect the washboard. If they rendered up his flat irons into cannon balls and heaved em at each other, China did not demand restitution.

No, sir, China told them if you can't watch your own ironing board and wash tub, you better stay at home. They told them "You are going there, why? Because you can make more money. Well, take the extra money you make and pay for your own protection." Now the Chinese, I bet you, have had about more people of their race killed innocently, and have stood for more insults and property damage in all foreign countries than any other race. But they have never let a squeal out of them about it. Yet every other Nation in the world has always took upon themselves some particular claim to help run China. Every Nation in the World have their own land, and every other Nation recognizes it. But China everybody looks on theirs as public domain.

England holds one of their towns. Now what right has England to hold one of their Towns any more than China has to make a Laundry out of Buckingham Palace? Japan used to have these other Nations tell them what to do, too, Then they went out and got them a Navy and now England and France and America take off their coats and spread 'em down for Japan to walk on. Japan is civilized now. They have a navy.

Any Nation is a heathen that ain't strong enough to punch you in the jaw.

Why, the Chinese as a race have forgot more honesty, and a gentlemanliness than we will ever know if we live another Century. If a Bank fails in China they behead the men at the head of it that were responsible. If one fails over here, we write the men up in the Magazines, as how "they started poor, worked hard, took advantage of their opportunities (and Depositors), and today they are rated as up in the millions."

If we beheaded all of ours that were responsible for failures, we wouldn't have enough people left to bury the heads. Us and England, even collect their customs for them. We can't trust them with their own money. Can you imagine having charge of another Country's customs? We said China must maintain the "Open Door" Policy. What they meant by the open door is everybody could come in and do what they wanted but China. Suppose China wanted to have a "Moral Turpitude" Clause in the immigration laws. Why, I doubt it even our Ambassadors could get in!

It's a cinch a Marine couldn't get by that test, and if he could he wouldn't be much of a Marine. You just as well not land him. So poor old China wants to have their Civil war. But no, they can't do it: it would interfere with British, and Our trade. We can't allow them to do anything that would interfere in any way with commerce.

England had a strike that stopped every wheel of industry and commerce for weeks. Did China tell them they couldn't do it? Maybe China had boats at Liverpool docks waiting to upload. But do you suppose they could even suggest anything about their business being hurt? The prize two old "Busybodys" of the world are England and America. If Dempsey and Tunney exercised their physical superiority as much as England and America do their Naval superiority, why they would be walking along punching guys in the nose every five minutes, or at least telling them what to do, Even Brazil I see has a Gunboat over there "protecting their Interest," Now what could their interest be? China don't eat Nuts, and dont drink Coffee, Portugal has a Gunboat there' They are doing it for the ad. just to let people know that they have a Gunboat, Can you imagine Portugal trying to stabilize the Government of China? When I was in Madrid, Spain, last summer, Portugal had three revolutions, and three different Presidents, all in 24 hours. They only worked eight hour shifts.

We have Marines in China and none in Herrin, Illinois.

We haven't even got a Missionary in Herrin.

Between our Missionaries and our Oil men we are just about in wrong all over the World. Mr. Coolidge says if China ever gets a stable Government that we will give them some new Treaties. Admitting right there that we must have been wrong with the old ones. How is any Nation capable of judging when another Nation has a Stable Government. Boy, they are all Cuckoo! But poor old China, they just ain't going to allow them to have a nice little private war of their own. No, we must get in it.

Headline says "British Kill Fourteen Chinamen in Shanghai." If our missionaries had already saved these fourteen, why that ought to make it all right, but it certainly will be terrible if they died heathens.

Hurrah for self-determination of nations. WILL.

Shanghai Discussed in House of Commons

In the House of Commons in London March 22, the Prime Minister, in reply to Ramsay McDonald (Leader of the Opposition) made a statement on the situation in Shanghai, in the course of which he mentioned that a party of Punjabis were attacked and that one Sepoy was killed.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald: May I ask if the place where the Punjabis were attacked was inside the concession or outside?

Mr. Baldwin: I believe it was inside the cordon, but outside the International Settlement.

Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (C.—Cardiff) asked whether the Prime Minister could give any information as to the reported 17 casualties to British people.

Mr. Baldwin: No sir.

Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke: Can the right hon. gentleman give any information as to the firing by a British cruiser?

Mr. Baldwin: We have no information of that at all.

Mr. Garro-Jones (L.—Hackney): Is there any form of diplomatic contact with the Cantonese forces, and if not, will the right hon. gentleman make any attempt to establish that contact?

Mr. Baldwin: Our Consul General at Shanghai is in constant touch.

Colonel John Ward (Constitutional—Stoke-on-Trent): As our representative is likely to get into touch with either of the sides to the dispute in China, has he plenty of funds at his disposal? Because that is the best way of settling any difficulty there, (Laughter.)

Mr. B. Riley (Leb.—Dewsbury): Is there any information regarding casualties to British inside the International Settlement?

Mr. Baldwin: No, we have no information on that point yet.

Major Crawford (L.—Walthamstow): Can the right hon. gentleman tell us if there has been a threat to the civil population arising out of the situation in Shanghai.

Mr. Baldwin: That entirely depends on what the hon. member means by threat when the place is seething with mobs.

Mr. Beckett (Lab.—Gateshead): Has the right hon. gentleman seen the statement in the "Morning Post" that the Cantonese forces were the only forces that could not be bought in China?

Mr. Baldwin: I am afraid I have seen no statement in the press at all this morning.

Mr. Garro-Jones: When the right hon. gentleman says our Consul General is in constant touch with the Cantonese, will he say who he is in constant touch with?

Mr. Baldwin: There has been such a kaleidoscopic situation that you must be in touch with whosoever you can.

Mr. Garro-Jones: What I want to know is with what particular leader or person he is in contact. (Laughter.) If he cannot say with whom we are in touch, what foundation has he for his statement that we are in diplomatic touch with the forces;

No answer was returned.

Chinese Protest Raid on University

The Chinese authorities have entered a protest against the raid conducted by British troops, accompanied by Municipal police, on the afternoon of April 9 of the Ta Hsia (Great China) University. The protest points out that this institution is situated off Kiaochow road in Chinese territory, beyond the boundary of the Settlement. It is stated that the troops and police went through the personal belongings of the students, evidently looking for "Bolshevik" literature. The protest of the Chinese authorities states that furniture and equipment were destroyed, several students were assaulted, and a Nationalist flag carried away—in violation of international law. The Chinese authorities hold the British authorities responsible, demand an apology for the insult to the Nationalist flag and for the violation of China's territorial sovereignty.

Railway Politics in Manchuria

BY C. WALTER YOUNG

(Continued from last week)

The Also-Rans in the Manchurian Railway Race

The psychology of most observers of this railway race in Manchuria is not unlike that of spectators at a marathon. One watches the winner: the "also rans" are lost in the distance. The referee in Mukden is upon occasion an interested participant, as also, it must be remembered, is the Russian to the north. And just now the Chinese contestant is making a great spurt in Kirin province.

During the weeks when I was in Mukden Marshal Chang Tso-lin was occupied with matters which for him were nothing short of exasperating. What with the fall of *fengpiao*, still falling, the annoying bickerings of the Japanese consul general over the seizure of Chinese exchange brokers in the Japanese railway zone, and the added exasperations of dubious successes at the front, the atmosphere of the Foreign Intercourse Office in the walled city of Mukden was one of extreme apprehension and irritability, The marshal was characteristically taciturn, but still ensconced on that throne of dictatorship which his firm hand had fashioned for himself in Manchuria in the days when as the daring leader of a band of *condottieri* in the Russo-Japanese war he harassed General Kuropatkin's flank with continual guerrilla warfare.

Twice I had waited on the chief spokesman for the administration and twice I found him less loquacious than piqued. His was not a sinecure. The heads of departments were. He was probably as influential with Marshal Chang as his erstwhile bandit excellency permits anyone to be—except one, viz Lieutenant General Yang Yu-t'ing and Yang's position of semidictatorship in matters military is self-appointed. The chief spokesman warmed with recollection of the mission on which I had come to his *yamen* three years before.

The Mukden Attitude Toward Japan

"To talk of an open door in Manchuria to-day is as futile as to attempt to apply the ethics of China's ancient sages to the world of trade competition, or like the panacea pronunciamentos of "academic quack doctors." This was the gist of his introduction to what may be taken as the Mukden view of the Japanese in Manchuria. "Japan holds the key to the trade door at Dairen. She is ever watchful, for she alone is sufficiently interested, and willing to shoulder the responsibilities that arise therefrom", he continued. "Furthermore, Japan expresses her good will for the marshal in the form of timely assistance which is readily redeemable in any military exchange in Manchuria. Just now it is the Mukden military notes which need stabilization, and since the Japanese trade interests amount to as much as that of all the other nations together, it is to Japan that we look for some help. As for assistance from other powers in this emergency, that is hardly to be expected judging from past experiences. And Japan alone is willing to go to the mat over Manchuria. To be sure we are eager to see American capital in Manchurian industry and commerce but the American interests are purely transient."

Our interview ended with this ironic remark that the marshal had often inquired of him why the United States Government continued to house its consular officials in Mukden in premises ill-befitting a nation having hopes of trade competition with the Japanese. He had been a great admirer of the late Willard Straight, who, while consul general in Mukden, had played such a stellar role in railway diplomacy in Manchuria and had interested Mr. E. H. Harriman in the ill-fated Chinchow to Aigun project.

It would not be unnatural if the Manchurian militarists should look at the question of railways from a purely military angle. But here again economic significance is the basis for whatever new lines are being constructed by the Chinese. In Manchuria, as within the Great Wall, there are still just enough railways to facilitate that mass agglomeration of men called soldiers which in China (with the usual exceptions) has passed for warfare, but not enough to obviate that baneful militarism which is the curse of an agricultural populace ill-disposed toward civil war. But here again, as in the more scientific maneuvers of the Japanese, that which is the military's reason for being is some basic economic fact. In internecine war in China it is the struggle for existence which transcends all other factors that help to explain so many seeming paradoxes in Chinese life. The great majority who carry rifles in China are rice soldiers. The exceptions would be principally in the Southern armies.

The Mukden military have learned by almost tragic experience that in possession of their own railway lines lies their military strength. Not only in the ability to transport troops rapidly, but equally in the possession and development of such economic wealth as is taxable either by levying *likin* or consumption taxes are railways of value to the Manchurian militarists. Direct income from industrial projects owned by Chang Tso-lin and his staff in the environs of Mukden is no small matter in financing his military campaigns. It is not strange then that the Chinese are eager to build their own railways in Manchuria without the assistance of Japanese capital. The intensity of this feeling to-day, together with the fact of the recent construction of three truly Chinese lines, may be regarded as a new phase in Manchuria railway politics, though probably a passing one.

Hulutao Port Project Still Unrealized

The Chinese have long looked forward to the possibility of building a Chinese line from the ice-free port of Hulutao, near Shanhaikuan, running it north into Fengtien province, thus to give the Mukden military a new strategic line independent of the Japanese, one which in itself would be of great economic importance to the Chinese. It is only within the last three years that the fortunes of civil war in North China have made possible the construction of two short lines, the Kaiyuan-Taolu light railway, and the Fengtien-Hailungcheng line from Mukden which is now to be extended to Kirin—unless Japanese protests are heeded.

The New Chinese Feng-Hai Line

To cite the building of the Chinese Feng-Hai line as an indication that in future the Chinese will build their own railways in Manchuria is to be unmindful of the real character of that line and the circumstances of its construction. The Feng-Hai line might be characterized as a sort of politico-economic private enterprise of Chang Tso-lin and his military supporters who are interested in the proceeds to be derived from a private coal mine near Fushun and in the revenues obtainable from the territory traversed. It is generally spoken of as a publicly-owned project with capital shares distributed through the towns along the line. In fact, it is a private enterprise of the Mukden military and will fare in future as the fortunes of civil war in China deal with the marshal—unless there is increasing participation of foreign capital in its finance. The Japanese did not look with favor upon the independent purchase by the Chinese of the rails for the line from the United States Steel Products Company, and of the locomotives from a British firm, a procedure which, together with the possible participation of foreign capital in the buliding of the Hulutao line, has made many a rift in Mukden-Japanese mutuality.

Basis for Chang's Antipathy for Russia

Why then do the Mukden military acquiesce in a situation characterized by such malleable obeisance to Japan where matters of railway enterprises are concerned? If less reliance on Japanese capital is desired by the Chinese what factor counsels amicable relations with Japan? Russia. Russia, and a clear conception of the fact that the Japanese intend to remain in Manchuria—with frequent changes of domicile. Would that we could, in epitome is the Chinese hope for building their own lines. But gratitude, in its esoteric meaning of a lively anticipation of favors still to come, is the Mukden attitude toward Japanese past good will expressed for Chang Tso-lin in Manchuria. And well it might be, for the strength of Soviet politics in North Manchuria, and about its borders has been, until the present ebb of Russian power in Manchuria, a thing of formidable appearance to the marshal.

Chang Tso-lin may not be learned but he has a memory. And only the very young Chinese have forgotten the massacre of Blagovestchensk perpetrated by Tsarist Cossacks in 1900 when hundreds of Chinese, men, women and children, were driven into the surging waters of the Amur at the point of the bayonet. To Chang Tso-lin, General Feng Yu-hsiang's junket to Moscow had vital significance. He does not need Major Matsui, his Japanese military adviser, to play Polonius to the king and incense him against the Soviet Government; nor did he require the added exasperations of the Soviet attempt to dispossess all Chinese of influential positions in the management of the Chinese Eastern to convince him that wherever possible they should be made important in Manchuria.

General F. A. Sutton, that well-known British soldier of fortune who as a foreign adviser is both intimate and influential with Chang Tso-lin, placed before me charts and graphs depicting the extent to which Soviet propangandists have steeped Manchuria in their influence, details which, if true, might well be expected to incline the already biased referee in the Manchuria railway race to make his decision for Japan. Last September General Sutton asserted to me that Communists from Moscow were everywhere holding positions in the Chinese Eastern Railway, from day laborers to managers, and that the railway, with Harbin for headquarters, was being made the base for the spread of Soviet doctrines in Manchuria, in spite of their repeated avowals to the effect that

(Continued on page 204)

American Cartoons on the Situation in China

GETTING HOTTER AND HOTTER, AND HE DOESN'T KNOW HOW TO TURN IT OFF

Chicago Tribune

GONE ABOUT FAR ENOUGH

Chicago Tribune

"THERE'S SUCH A THING AS KEEPING TOO BLAMED COOL"

Washington News

"WHOSE COUNTRY IS THIS, ANYHOW?"

New York World

(*Continued from page 202*)

the railway was solely a commercial enterprise. The fact that the general has repeatedly impressed the marshal with figures purporting to prove that there were last summer 120,000 Soviet soldiers mobilized along Manchurian frontiers, at Chita, Blagovestchensk, Pogranitchnaya and Vladivostok, indicates the principal reason why the marshal is now seeking to take over full control of the Chinese Eastern Railway himself.

Because the Mukden forces have met with unusual successes in the civil wars of North China since the suppression of the mutiny of Kuo Sung-ling in December 1925 the Chinese Eastern Railway situation has completely altered. The Soviet Russians are now seeking to retain those last vestiges of control which the Chinese begrudge them. The Mukden attitude to the Soviet Government has changed within a twelvemonth from one of cautious bargaining to open hostility.

Russian Fears of Japanese Penetration of North Manchuria

Diverse as are the views of the Japanese in Dairen and the Chinese in Mukden regarding railway politics in Manchuria, their points of common agreement rather than their differences impress one who journeys north to Harbin, that indescribable admixture of Russia and China which is in compound so little of either. Sino-Japanese solidarity, which one hears so much about in Dairen, takes on meaning in Harbin and North Manchuria where the term is a synonym for the principal joint object of Chang and Japan which is to bring about a total eclipse of Soviet power in Manchuria. To Mr. Emshanoff, vice president of the Chinese Eastern, who succeded Mr. Ivanoff following the latter's resignation forced by Chang Tso-lin, and to the Soviet members of the board of directors, Chang and the Japanese are regarded as running partners, not as umpire and contestant. The Japanese are pacing Chang, say the Russians in Harbin.

Last summer Harbin was in a state of tense anxiety from which it has not been relieved. On August 31st Admiral Shen commandeered the Sungari river flotilla of the Chinese Eastern Railway acting in the name and under orders of Chang Tso-lin. The seizure by the Soviet Government of the Egersheld properties at Vladivostok was cited as precedent, a diplomatic way of stating that, since the time when Soviet authorities appropriated those railway properties. Russian prestige in Manchuria had suffered serious reverses, The educational department of the railway had already been closed by Chang, Soviet Russians had been dismissed by tens from various railway offices, and the marshal had set about to recover financial control of the railway by instituting a system of Chinese accounting of the railway's receipts and demanding that the funds of the company deposited in the Dalbank and in part held in Vladivostok should be returned to Manchuria for investment there.

Eulogies over lost river steamers and educational offices were superfluous, calumny directed at Marshal Chang was dangerous, prognostications hazardous. Contemporary with the diplomatic insults which the then Ambassador Karahan was receiving at the hands of the marshal's ministers in Peking while he was being urgently requested to pack his saddle bags, in Harbin events were moving rapidly. The Soviet authorities were fast being ousted from that control of the railway which they had regained in 1924 and had exercised to the disadvantage of the marshal when their obstreperous railway manager, Mr. Ivanoff, had interfered with the transportation of Mukden allies during January 1926.

Officially it was dangerous to speak, but unomcially among those intimately acquainted with the affairs of the Chinese Eastern there was the general view that Japan was "the Ethiopian in the wood pile". And it is not unnatural that the winning contestant in the railway race should be charged with having brought pressure to bear upon the referee. It is the way of poor losers. As if Marshal Chang needed to be influenced to be partial!

Russian Attitude toward Taonan Extension

The completion of the Taonan extension to Angangchi is looked upon by the Soviet management of the C. E. R. as the beginning of the end in that trade competition which has characterized the recent history of that line and the South Manchuria Railway. They point to the fact that 60 per cent. of the alien traffic handled by the S. M. R. and which is exported through Dairen comes from the C. E. R., that the alien traffic itself is over 40 per cent. of the total carried by the S. M. R., that practically all the freight of the southern branch of the C. E. R. between Harbin and Changchun goes south to Dairen, and that the Taonan line will serve to divert that traffic in grain produce from Tsitsihar and Anta which has been the mainstay of Vladivostok's export.

Further, the Russians allege that Japan has already obtained Chang's consent to the construction of a line under Japanese contract continuing the Taonan-Angangchi line north through Tsitsihar to Mergen, which is to be the second segment in that Jehol to Saghalien scheme, the construction of which was first planned by an Anglo-American banking group in 1909. They declare that in the not far distant future Japan will complete the projected line from Taonan to Hailar with a branch to Horgo Junction to serve the Chaimen timber concession owned by Japanese.

The Ki-Kai branch line project, from Tunhua via Ninguta to Hailin through the valley of the River Hurka, the Russians declare will be built soon in pursuance of a contract obtained from Marshal Chang in 1925. At Hailin the Japanese now have a timber concession, though it is at present of questionable value commercially. The aim of the Japanese here, say the Russians, is to the "circumvention of the Maritime Province from the West" with easy access "to the rich deposits in the Ninguta districts of aluminum, which now finds such wide application in aviation."

Chinese Hu-Hai Line Near Harbin

As for the so-called Hu-Hai line, from Hulan to Hailun, the principal portion of which has now been completed, that is regarded with a suspicion that Japanese participation in supplying the rails and the rolling stock is but the first step to eventual control—a control, which, in conjunction with a Japanese-financed Tsitsihar-Mergen-Aigun line and a Kirin-Harbin line, would effectuate that oval spiderweb of Japanese-controlled lines in Manchuria and render the C. E. R. innocuous as a competitor for the carrying trade of North Manchuria. Else why is the gauge the standard four foot eight and a half, ask the Russians, when the only junction of the new Hu-Hai line with another is with the C. E. R. which is of the Russian five foot gauge?

In not one field house but several does one find the following facts which throw considerable light on the Chinese part in the game for building a railway over the construction of which there is more conjecture than over any other. Originally, the line now nearly completed from Hulan (north of Harbin) to Hailun was but one of several railways which were embraced in an agreement which the Russo-Asiatic Bank made with the Chinese Government in 1916, negotiated by Mr. Grave, lately the bank's representative at Mukden. For financing the contruction of these lines the bank was to advance the sum of 5,000,000 pounds at 5 per cent. interest, construction to begin following the end of the Great War. Rumblings of a revolution in Russia prevented realization of the project. The bank's rights were considered by the Chinese to have lapsed in spite of the fact that to this day the advance made to the Chinese Government has not been returned. And then in 1925 came the report that the Tsitsihar Provincial Bank was furnishing the major portion of the capital for the construction of a purely Chinese railway north from Harbin to Hailun.

Nominally the Tsitsihar Provincial Bank has the controlling interest in the Hu-Hai line; actually the bank is General Wu Chun-sheng. governor of Heilungchiang province, who, having become wealthy through possession of certain North Manchuria gold mines, has arranged with Mr. Boris V. Ostroumoff, one-time manager of the C. E. R., to build the line. Mr. Ostrouomoff in turn has contracted with the S. M. R. for a part of the construction materials, while Suzuki and Company have purchased for the S.M.R. Company some 9,000 tons of rails from the United States Steel Products Company for use over the line. The Japanese part in building the line is thus entirely of a commercial nature, the Russian affirmations to the contrary notwithstanding. The Russians quite naturally assume that Marshal Chang is to General Wu as Japan is to Chang.

These are the economic dangers which Soviet Russia sees in the present Japanese railway penetration of North Manchuria. To color with strategic motives every new railway constructed under the aegis of Japan is but to build the usual smoke screen by which nations attempt to cover their own ulterior motives. All Japanese business enterprise is in fact regarded by the Russians as having the tinge of the political. "Except for a subsidy from some source", said a Russian to me in the Hotel Moderne Harbin, as he referred to a Japanese department store on Kiataiskaya, "that concern would long ago have been on the rocks of financial ruin."

The Russians point with an accusing finger to the fact that the Japanese have been for fifteen years the principal exporters of cereals from North Manchuria, which produce exported to Japan principally through the Mitsui Company amounts to more in value than the combined exports of British, American and Russian firms. The 3,000 or more Japanese now resident in Harbin, principally crowded into one of the chief commercial districts, are looked upon with fears that some day their presence may have more than mere economic significance.

Divergent Views Explained

These, in essence, are the apologetics of the Japanese, the Chinese and the Russians in this somewhat modified *melee* over freight and feeder lines in Manchuria. The search for truth in economics or politics does not lend itself to mathematical equation. Were the reverse the case, truth

would lie somewhere along a mean, the resultant of the views expressed by spokesmen of the three national forces now operating in railway politics in Manchuria. Each phase, be it the actual character of Chang's relation to the Japanese, or the likelihood of armed conflict between Russia and Japan, must be considered as a separate theorem requiring individual solution.

Is Chang Japan's Buffer?

Is Chang Tso-lin Japan's big buffer in Manchuria, and if so, how far might he be expected to go in serving Japanese interests? Not only the Soviet Government, but representatives of the powers in the legations in Peking, would find it profitable to possess adequate and reliable data in answer to these questions. There has been much assertion, but little evidence. There can be little doubt, in fact, it is freely admitted by the Japanese railway authorities, that in Chang Tso-lin Japan finds a very useful buffer to soften the shocks of the perennial impacts of the railway interests of Japan and Russia in Manchuria. So it was with the negotiations to permit the Japanese-financed Taonan line to cross the Chinese Eastern at Angangchi. Chang is at once a scapegoat and a tool. But the second question is more difficult of ready answer.

The dilettante in Manchurian politics has heard that for the last twenty years Chang's relations with Japan have been intimate. That he, while captain of a band of brigands during the Russo-Japanese war was in the pay of the Japanese military is often cited as evidence of early pro-Japanese proclivities. The positive hatred of the Chinese in Manchuria of that time for the Russians who had bribed Li Hung-chang and secured the C. E. R. concession in 1896 under threat of force, and who after perpetrating the massacre of Blagovestchensk had refused to evacuate Manchuria in spite of documentary promises to the contrary, is however, the basis for such sympathies as Chang has for Japan. It is not that he loves the Japanese more, but that he loves the Russians less.

The relations of Marshal Chang to Japan may be characterized as a sort of political *quid pro quo*. Emphatically, Chang does not regard his military rank of marshal as a commission in the Japanese army. The interests of Japan may be served when Chang permits the construction of a Japanese-financed line in a zone hitherto regarded as the Russian sphere of interest, but no less than his own. Correlatively, Japanese opposition to Chang's efforts to dispossess the Russians of their share of control of the C. E. R. would be disastrous, for without sanction which Japan's potential strength gives the marshal, Chang Tso-lin's jousts with the Soviets would take on the character of the quixotic.

In spite of the vituperations of the vernacular press of Japan, which suffers from chronic lamentations over the pusillanimity of Japan's China policy, strength is the very essence of Japan's policy in Manchuria. Japan has learned that peace and order in Manchuria can be obtained only by a strong man—hence their support of Chang Tso-lin. The Foreign Office knows that strength is the one thing Chang will recognize, and, wisely choosing, they have impressed the marshal that they of all the powers are most interested and alone are ready to oppose or to approve whatever policy, conceived by them to be legitimate, will give them the security they need for their enormous investments in Manchuria.

Japan Does Not Want Chaos in Manchuria

There is an opinion still prevalent in the United States that the Japanese look with favor upon chaos in China on the assumption that a disunited nation is the easiest means through which to secure commercial concessions and trade. However tenable such a view might have been in the past, as applied to Manchuria to-day it can have no justification. Political chaos, with its correlative of stagnant trade resulting from currency fluctuations and an atmosphere of general uncertainty, can mean nothing but huge losses to a people with an investment in Manchuria greater than the combined interests of all others. Is the building of a beautiful villa for Marshal Chang Tso-lin at Hoshigaura resort a greater gift than another power similarly situated would have proffered the marshal? And would not the marshal have tendered his gratitude by a personal call upon the administrative and railway officials of another power who had expressed for him equivalent good will?

It would be a mistake to regard either Japanese or Russian aspirations in Manchuria as being exclusively either economic or strategic. Because Manchuria produce, rice and bean cake, coal and iron, are essential to Japan, her politics are at bottom commercial. The possibility of being deprived of her Manchurian granary introduces the necessity for backing up economic penetration with at least the threat of resort to force. The economic motives, however, remain basal. And though it may with truth be said that Russian motives in Manchuria have been since the days of Putiatin, Muravieff and Tsar Alexander III, principally manifestations of an expansion urge coupled with that ever present desire

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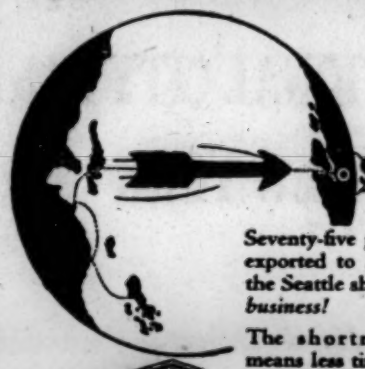

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for an ice-free port on the Pacific as a military base, it should not be forgotten that the Chinese Eastern Railway has pierced a vast virgin forest region and created markets for lumber and cereals, and new homes for thousands of Chinese from over-crowded Shantung. But, if necessity is any adequate justification for what may be characterized as aggressive economic penetration of a foreign country, then it will be profitable to remember that Moscow has never cared whether or not drought destroyed the soya bean crop in Manchuria, while in Tokyo and Osaka a bad bean crop may be the cause of riots.

Strategic Significance of Railways Overemphasized

Too much has been written of the strategic significance of every new railway line being built in Manchuria. Due allowance must be made for the fact that the economic value of a railway line can never be completely divorced from the strategic. Every line in Manchuria has some strategic significance since each is capable of transporting troops or of carrying produce to base. But there is not a single railway in Manchuria which did not have at bottom economic motives for construction, though these motives have been and still are at times somewhat concealed.

The oft-quoted Rooseveltian dictum that the Russo-Japanese war ended in truce, not peace, would not deserve reiteration were it not emphatically so true, true at least in the recent past and as applied to the basic commercial rivalries of the two countries. And to-day there are real fears in Moscow that the Russian domain in North Manchuria may some day be sacrificed to the Rising Sun. The completion of Japan's new fortresses in the Inland Sea off Shikoku and Kyushu are symbolic, to the Russians, of the increased military strength of Japan since 1905, for which the reported Russian mobilization on Manchuria borders would be but meagre counterbalance. The Russians are far less able to fight a protracted conflict than they were in 1904. Their governmental machine has never been tested for such a huge enterprise as a war in the East would be. They have no navy. Japan, on the other hand, has a powerful navy. Vladivostok would ill-afford protection against a well-aimed blow of Japan, while Japan's new railway approaches would furnish adequate means for rapid transit of troops to the war zone.

No Armed Conflict in Manchuria

In the railway rivalries of these powers in North Manchuria and in the tense competition for freight there are all the seeds of armed conflict. But, in spite of asseverations of sensational journalists to the contrary, there will be no armed warfare—unless something now unanticipated happens in China. Russia cannot fight or she probably would. Japan can gain no more by war than by warless diplomacy, and Japan is herself in no fit condition financially to fight a war. Domestic affairs are concerning the Japanese Diet and the Privy Council these days.

Japan wants peace and bean cake. While Chang Tso-lin remains warlord of Mukden she will get both. But Chang is mortal and, like Balder, not invulnerable. The exigencies of another Manchurian civil war might cause the defection of some of Marshal Chang's once trusted lieutenants. Russia would get a second breath and observers of Manchuria politics might see the contestant, now nearly outdistanced, furnish real competition for Japan. The prizes contested for are each autumn and spring piled high on the sidings at Tsitsihar, Anta, Hulan and Harbin in the form of beans, bean cake, wheat and lumber. This spectacle of Manchuria's evolution from a paradise for bandits (and they are not all gone) to one for beans may seem to the sensation monger an ignominious decadence, but to the politico-economist, concerned with discovering new sources for food supply, it is a happy achievement.

Yale-in-China To Cooperate With Chinese

The Board of Trustees of Yale-in-China March 4 at New Haven, Conn., adopted the following resolutions:

"Voted: That the Board of Trustees of Yale-in China, sympathizing heartily with the aspirations of the Chinese people for national autonomy and social welfare, and desiring to cooperate with them to the fullest extent in its power, adopts the following resolutions:

"1. That the institution developed during the past twenty years in Changsha, with active Chinese cooperation, must be continued and made as permanently useful as possible.

"2. That because of the changes taking place in Central China the situation be restudied, so that without departing from its ideals the scope and methods of work at Yale may be modified to meet more adequately the needs of a new China.

"3. That an effort be made to maintain a Chinese staff of at least three members in addition to the American staff now on the field, in order to render any possible service by private teaching, medical work and personal contact.

"4 That the trustees authorize the members of the staff in Changsha to make such arrangements as they think desirable with the purpose of using the hospital and other buildings to public good."

Nationalists' Reply to U. S. Note

The following is the reply of the Nationalist Government, to the Note presented by the United States of America on the Nanking incident:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government is in receipt of the American Government's Note dated April 11, formulating terms "for the prompt settlement of the situation created by the outrages against the American nationals committed by Nationalist troops at Nanking on March 24." In reply to the American Government's demands for "complete reparations for persons injured and material damage done" the Nationalist Government is prepared to make good all damage done to the American Consulate at Nanking on the ground that whether or not such damage was caused by Northern rebels and others as stated in the preliminary statement issued by the Nationalist Government on March 31, the fact remains that an American Consulate on Chinese territory has been violated.

Regarding the matter of reparations for personal injuries to American nationals and other material damage done, the Nationalist Government are prepared to make all reasonable and necessary reparation except in cases where it can be definitely proved that same have been caused by the British and American naval bombardment on March 24 or by Northern rebels and *agents provocateurs*. Demands for adequate punishment of commanders of troops responsible for murder, personal injuries and indignities and material damage done, as also of all persons found to be implicated necessarily assumes the guilt of Nationalist forces who captured Nanking.

While this guilt is contradicted in the preliminary statement issued by the Nationalist Government March 31, a rigid Government inquiry is being conducted in order to ascertain the exact facts of the case, including verification of outstanding facts reported to the military council by Gen. Chen Chien, who took Nanking, that his forces rounded up and captured approximately 30,000 Northern soldiers with rifles, besides thousands of camp followers inside the city of Nanking. Gen. Chen Chien has also reported that a number of those implicated have already been executed. The Nationalist Government proposes that the question of punishment should await the findings of either the Government inquiry now in progress or of an international commission of inquiry to be immediately instituted by the U. S. and Nationalist Government. As the laws of nations and recognized practices of civilized states prohibit the bombardment of cities on territories of friendly states, the Nationalist Government proposes that the Commission of Inquiry shall also investigate the circumstances of the bombardment of the unfortified city of Nanking by naval forces of the U. S. on March 24 last.

The demands for an apology in writing by the Commander in Chief of the Nationalist Army, including "written undertaking to refrain from violence against foreign lives and property," is so far as an apology is concerned, justified on proof of Nationalist guilt for Nanking disturbances. The Nationalist Government therefore proposes that the question of apology should also wait determination of question of guilt, either by Government inquiry now progressing or by proposed International Commission. Meantime the Nationalist Government repeats the expression of regret which the Minister of Foreign Affairs communicated to the U. S. Government directly it was reported to him that the U. S. Consulate had been violated.

The Nationalist Government as a responsible governing body, cannot countenance the use of any form of violence or agitation against foreign lives and property. Indeed, the protection of foreign lives and property has been repeatedly declared the settled policy of the Nationalist Government. The proper authorities of the Nationalist Army will of course be instructed to give not only a written undertaking in this sense, but to see that effective measures are taken to afford proper protection of foreign lives and property. The Nationalist Government however, would be lacking in candor, if it should fail to regard and emphasize that the best guarantee for effective protection American and other foreign lives and property lies in the removal of the fundamental cause of the present cause of trouble between Nationalist China and the Powers, who continue to sustain the unequal treaties. It is these inequitable treaties which constitute the chief danger to foreign lives and property in China and the danger will persist so long as effective government is rendered difficult by foreign insistence on conditions which at once is a humiliation and menace to a nation which has known greatness and today is conscious of a renewal of strength.

The Nationalist Government accordingly are prepared and ready to appoint delegates to negotiate with delegates of the United States a satisfactory settlement of the issues and differences pending between Nationalist China and the United States of America on terms which will assure the legitimate aspirations of both countries.

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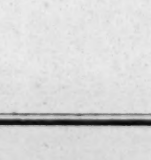

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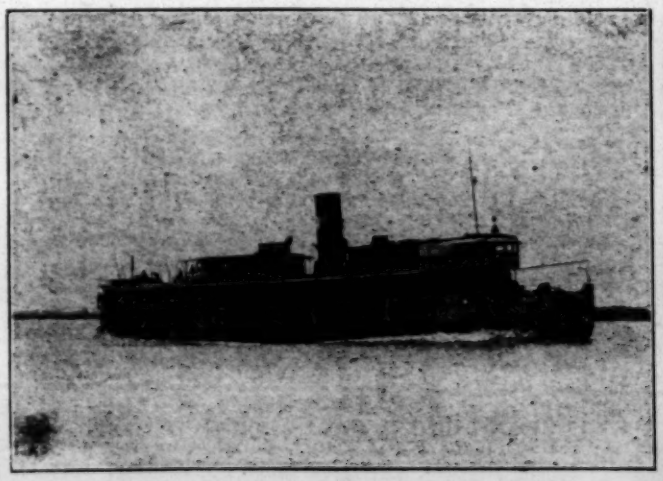

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The Mad Chaos of Chinese Currency

CHINESE currency "forms the most complicated mixture of heterogeneous mediums of exchange, from a weight to a coin, that has ever existed in any one country." So remarks an eminent authority on Chinese finance. And this is by no means a recent condition due to political chaos in China. Apparently Chinese money has always been a good deal of a mess. George E. Anderson for many years a "Yankee consul" in China, writes in *The American Bankers' Association Journal* (New York) that China was using money as long ago as 2,900 years before Christ. About the time of the birth of Christ the Chinese were using 28 different kinds of money—gold, two qualities of silver, four grades of tortoise shell, five grades of cowrie shells, ten grades of iron and other bellshape money, and six grades of copper. Then there was a time when they issued token money, roughly imitating the shape of the various articles they represented. "A coin in the rough shape of a pair of Chinese trousers was issued to represent the value of the trousers, a coin representing a shirt passed for a shirt, coins representing farming implements passed for the respective articles, and so on." Coming down to these later days, observes Mr. Anderson, "we have the shifty native government paper money which the military dictators are attempting to use as the unsteady base of an inverted pyramid of gold, silver, copper, and brass, each shifting in value in relation to the money of the rest of the world in its relations with every other unit in the pyramid and with the whole."

Chaotic Condition

All authorities agree that the chaotic condition of Chinese currency is almost indescribable. Of late there has been some attempt at standardization, but little has been accomplished, and any real reform must await the establishment of a stable government in China. In the meantime, a vivid description of the present money system in its chief essentials is given by Mr. Anderson. He tells us that "the intricacies of mahjong or European diplomacy are primer English compared with the actualities in Chinese money matters as they affect every-day life."

The first thing that we must remember is that as far as important dealings are concerned, China's money is based upon the bullion value of silver. To quote Mr. Anderson:

The value of the entire monetary circulation of the country in international affairs rises and falls as the value of silver bullion rises and falls in international markets, and this affects the country's foreign purchases of every sort—food, clothing materials and necessities of life as well as luxuries. It also affects the sale of Chinese products abroad, since the gold payments for Chinese goods must be transferred to silver before they are available to the Chinese producer. It affects foreign interest payments on the one hand and the income of Chinese depending upon remittances from abroad for their support. In short, it seems vital, but to the Chinese it is comparatively unimportant.

The standard of value in theory is not a coin, but a weight of silver—a "liang" or "tael," which is a sixteenth of a Chinese "catty," the latter being sometimes referred to as a Chinese pound. The catty weighs one and a third pounds avoirdupois, and the tael is therefore one and a third ounces avoirdupois. Payments of larger sums in China in theory are made by weight—so many taels or liangs of silver bullion For the sake of convenience, silver bullion, before the advent of the foreigner and to a very large extent since, was cast into lumps of silver usually shaped somewhat like a Chinese shoe and hence called "shoes," and usually a tael or about a tael in weight. And taels were divided in theory into "mace" (a mace is a tenth of a tael) and into "candareens," a candareen being a tenth of a mace. Lumps of silver of the value of a mace and candareens were cast, but were not common.

The Varying Tael

All this seems right enough: a silver currency, crude and uncertain in some ways, but nevertheless having a fixed value in relation to its parts based upon the decimal system. But herein enters the first complication, for while the taels in theory and generally in practise were the same in weight in the various parts of the country, they varied in value because they varied in the fineness of silver. A Shanghai tael, for example, is worth less than a Haikwan or customs tael because, while it weighs the same, it contains less silver and more zinc, tin or other alloy. Hence transactions between the various parts of the country are conducted in terms of some tael agreed upon, with allowances in calculations for the weight and fineness of the silver actually transferred.

It might be noted at this point that the Haikwan tael, which is the official unit for customs transactions, but is not represented by any actual currency, being merely a standard of value, was recently worth about 84 cents in U. S. money. It is the equivalent of a dollar and a half in Chinese silver currency. Now this complication of taels is bad enough in all conscience, but it is just the beginning of the story. When the foreigner came to China he introduced a new complication in the shape of the foreign coined silver dollar:

These coins were accepted by the Chinese as certain fixed-weight pieces of silver—a convenience which fitted into their own system of money. The Maria Theresa dollar was the coin of the early European voyagers to the Far East, and was the first known in China. There was also the Carolus dollar, which long held sway in the open ports. The Mexican dollar in time became a favorite—so much a favorite that, altho it weighed only 416 grains, it was at first difficult to introduce the American trade dollar authorized by Congress to be coined with 420 grains of silver so as to overbid and outvalue its predecessors. The result of this larger value in the trade dollar was that when the latter was finally introduced it almost immediately disappeared—was melted down for bullion because of its excess in silver over the current dollar. Then came the British dollar minted mostly in Bombay and distributed up and down the coast. The piaster from French Indo-China also is in use. Some of all these dollars varied slightly in weight and fineness, and some became mutilated, and it became the custom of Chinese bankers and money brokers to stamp those up to weight with their firm name or symbol as a guaranty of value. Sometimes the stamp used cut into the coin so deeply as to render it concave. Sometimes the stamp was merely in indelible ink. In any event the use of the "chop" or private mark and the use of "chopped" dollars has become all but universal to supplement bullion in the interior of China, and in Chinese banks and money-changers' shops one can see shroffs or tellers counting over silver dollars dumped from canvas or other cotton cloth bags upon a table, or bench, testing each dollar for weight by trained "feel" of the coin, and for fineness by clinking each coin against another as it passes through their hands—a musical clink, clink, clink which haunts one afterwards and is associated in the mind with a picture of a money shop. And all this is preparatory to chopping the dollars.

Dollar in General Use

So the foreign-coined silver dollar and the Chinese-coined dollar which was minted in due time with the same general quality as the foreign dollar came into fairly general use all over China as the more convenient tho not the theoretical monetary standard of the country. But this, too, is merely a part of the tale. While the relation of the dollar and the tael in their respective values in silver is fixed and known, these two units vary in their value in relation to each other as demand and supply of each vary. Smart money sharks in the treaty ports by watching dollar and tael values in their relations to each other have been known to make enough to pay their board by merely transferring accounts from day to day as the current values varied in relation to the true comparative value.

Now we come to the fractional currency which is used in the minor transactions of daily life in Chinese cities. The silver dollar, of course, had to be broken up into smaller units, and so subsidiary coins were minted. "Originally these coins were fifty-cent, twenty-cent, ten-cent, and five-cent pieces." The fifty-cent and five-cent pieces have pretty much disappeared. The ten-cent and twenty-cent pieces have been more popular, partly because they fitted into the system of brass and copper coinage—which is another long story in itself, to be told later—and also because it was more profitable for the various Chinese governments to make them. These smaller coins contain a smaller proporton of pure silver and a larger proportion of baser metal so that the governments have been able to make a profit of about 10 per cent. by coining these instead of dollars. But here came in another complication. The small coins were turned out in such quantity as to flood the market, and people began to think of them in terms of their actual silver value. At this point Mr. Anderson emphasizes a principle which he finds running through the whole Chinese monetary system, namely: "that money in China is a commodity." It seems that "the actual silver value of the subsidiary coins is about 10 per cent. below that of the dollar, and usually a dollar will change from a dollar and eight cents into a dollar and ten cents in small coins." But special demands and special needs keep the silver value of the coins constantly shifting. The practical meaning of this in every-day life is thus illustrated by Mr. Anderson:

"Small Money"

The uninitiated foreigner on first setting up an establishment in China is assured by his Chinese cook that his compradore or market man will be glad, in fact, he much prefers, that supplies be paid for at the end of the month or as the foreigner pleases, but not from day to day or by cash pur-

chase. The cook has his little pass-book in which is entered each day the purchases of the household—ten cents for potatoes, three cents for onions, eight cents for water-chestnuts, fifteen cents for tomatoes, ninety-six cents for flour, and so on for meat, or sugar and other supplies, which in China are usually bought in small quantities day by day so that the master doesn't keep close account of totals. All these small items are added up at the end of the month. They come, say, to $265, and the head of the family gives his check or pays the cook in silver or other dollars, but in dollars, not in small coin. The cook, however, has paid or agreed to pay for these supplies in small coin on the basis of small purchases. When he receives real dollars he therefore pockets, in addition to his usual commission, about 10 per cent. profit on the month's purchases. In time, of course, the foreigner learns. He pays the cook on the basis of small money in which the purchases are made. But each day's exchange value of the dollar in small coin must be known and used in calculations. Small wonder that most people give it up and pay in the standard dollars and oriental patience wins again.

"Another vista of trouble opens up" when we remember that the ordinary small change of China, especially through all the back country. isn't silver at all, but the brass and copper coins known as "cash." According to Mr. Anderson the original theory was that the silver tael was worth a thousand cash, known as a "string." Now—

The Chinese cash is the well-known thin, round copper or brass coin with a square hole in it known to curio purchasers in other lands chiefly because the Chinese at one time strung and tied together on red cord these coins or baser metal imitations of them in such a way as to resemble swords which they sold to foreigners for perhaps three times their value. The "string" of cash in theory represented a tael and later, in some places a dollar, and they were so called because the cash were strung on a cord to the value of a tael or dollar and passed from hand to hand as a single coin until they were broken up for small purchases.

"Cash" Fluctuation

But here again comes in the law of supply and demand and the "string" might have as few as 600 or as many as 1,200 cash, as affected by "demand, supply, the value of metal, official pilfering or squeeze." But, any way, most of the small purchases in China, even in the big seacoast cities, are made in "cash," and this cash may vary in relation to the tael or dollar, to the small silver coinage, to its own metal value, and then there might be differences in value "in each and all these respects in all the various ports and markets of the country." So there is no use in following it any further. It might only be added that in late years the Chinese mints have been issuing copper cents which have varied in value, in terms of all the other currencies with their rate of production and the world price of copper.

Up to this point Mr. Anderson has been talking about metal money. There is a whole new chapter of complications having to do with paper currency. Way back in the days of the Sung Dynasty, in the tenth century A. D., the Chinese Government fell into the habit of issuing certificates of deposit when there was a shortage of metallic currency. And in consequence China again and again went through all the agonies of inflation and deflation that European nations have become acquainted with since the World War. This paper, by the way, was always supposed to be based on silver; gold has been too scarce in China to use for money. In recent times most of the paper money used in China has been issued by the foreign banks in the treaty ports, and it has been good, sound money. It has always maintained a stable value within a reasonable distance of the place of issue.

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Sometimes it has circulated at a discount at a distance; sometimes as a premium because of the inconvenience of transporting large quantities of silver. There was a time during the war when the paper money of a certain Hongkong bank was actually worth a fifth more than the silver dollars upon which it was based. A good deal of paper money has been issued by various Chinese governments and military dictators, which has had varying value.

In all this change, says Mr. Anderson, "the Chinese usually regard the silver tael or dollar as the real standard unit, and transactions in paper currency, including the payment of debts, when made in paper currency, are usually made with due reference to the actual value of the currency in the silver standard."—*Literary Digest*

Demands of the Staff Union of Canton Christian College

These demands were presented to the College Management on March 15 last:

I. Increase of salary
a. Minimum $25 Mex.
b. Up to $40 increase by $14 Mex.
c. $41-70 increase by $12 Mex.
d. $71-99 increase by $10 Mex.
e. $100 and over increase by $8 Mex.

II. Hours—7½ hour day. Consent of individual staff members for overtime.

III. a. No Union member can be dismissed except on 3 month's written notice, with reasons, subject to approval of the Union.

b. On such dismissal during the year even though approved by the Union the University shall pay one full year's salary and in addition 3 months salary for those who have served 1 year, 4 months for 2 years, and 5 months for 3 years and so on.

c. The University must not employ any members of the staff outside this Union, unless the Union is unable to supply, and then the new member must join this Union.

d. Vacancies occuring from dismissal or resignation can only be filled from members of the Union and the position can not be abolished on the plea of lack of funds.

e. If a department is suspended involving dismissal of staff members such action shall be taken in accordance with "a" and "b" and if the department is reopened the same men shall be reemployed or the Union will supply men.

f. Part-time staff members with teaching work and full time staff members are automatically members of this Union, and no non-Union staff may be employed.

g. Officers of the Union may not be discharged while in office, nor for one year after the expiration of their term of office.

h. Members dismissed by the Union may not be employed by the University.

i. The University may not make private contracts with members.

j. Members of the Union having violated school regulations subject to dismissal may demand to have facts presented to substantiate the charges. If the fact is invalid the Union has the right to protest.

IV. Regarding Holidays

a. All holidays declared by the Government for schools and the day for the birthday of the Union. All other holidays as specified in the school regulation.

b. All members are entitled to one month's vacation in the summer. If no vacation is possible the member is entitled to an extra month's pay.

V. Medical Attention

Members who have been wounded or are sick and who cannot work must be taken care of at the expense of the University and furnished free with doctor's services, medicines, and boarding either within or without the University. Such expenses shall not be deducted from their salaries.

VI. Pensions. Members having served here for a year who should die or become injured on account of service should receive a pension of $200 if they have been employed for less than 1 year, $300 for two years, $400 up to three, $500 up to five years, $700 up to ten years, $1000 up to 15 years.

VII. Appendices:

a. If a member should absent himself for 1 month for special reasons his salary shall continue; for absence over a month he shall provide a substitute satisfactory to the Union and the salary shall continue.

b. A year's furlough with salary shall be granted to each member after five year's service.

c. A pension of ½ salary shall be granted to the members of said Union with 20 years service. If he continues in service he shall receive his salary plus one-third of salary.

d. The University should provide quarters for families including furniture, water, and if no quarters are available extra pay of 25% of salary shall be given by the University for house rent.

e. Special quarters including a kitchen, dining room, and services of a cook must be supplied by the University as a club mess.

f. Children of the members studying in the University or any of the sub-collegiate schools shall receive tuition and dormitory fees and class-room expenses free.

g. Special quarters shall be provided for their meetings.

h. If the University wants to employ a teacher to do part time staff work they should notify the Union in advance. The Union will not interfere with such employment provided it does not in any way dislocate work already being done by Union members.

i. In addition to these demands members of the Union shall enjoy all privileges that are traditional in the University.

j. No member of the Union can be dismissed within 1 year after the acceptance of these demands.

k. These demands shall be effective from the date when presented, March 15, 1927.

(The above is a translation, the original being in Chinese)

As One American Missionary Views the Situation

During the last few months Dr. James H. Franklin, Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, with headquarters in New York City has been making his fifth tour in China. Before leaving last week for Swatow, where many missionaries are now assembled, he expressed himself as not without much hope that the present crisis will eventuate in great good for China and much benefit to the Christian movement in this country in spite of the present grave disturbances.

"Certain recent developments are most deplorable, but we must not lose sight of the great objectives for which many Christian leaders are contending," said Dr. Franklin. "I still believe in the Chinese and in their aspirations. We must not forget that in a revolution there are likely to be deplorable incidents.

"As to the Christian movement, we need not despair. The Christian church has usually been strengthened by fiery trials. Whatever the disturbances, or however prolonged, something has been planted in Christian hearts here which cannot be extinguished by any amount of opposition. Christian characters are emerging with superb grace and courage.

Missionaries may be fewer in number, but Chinese Christians on some of our fields are rising to the occasion in heroic fashion. For instance the work of the Chekiang-Shanghai Baptist Convention which embraces 42 churches, 23 chapels, three hospitals and a half share in a fourth, ten middle schools of junior and senior grade, as well as a number of day schools in city and country, is being carried on by the Chinese staff, with the single exception of Kinhwa where for the time being the radical elements in the local Kuomintang have succeeded in taking over the two junior middle schools and seriously crippling the work of the hospital.

"Shanghai College is another case in point. Upon consular advice all missionary families have been evacuated from the campus which is in Chinese territory. The institution however is carrying on. The day after the evacuation members of the Chinese faculty called upon the President and requested that the male missionaries continue their teaching by going to the college each morning and returning to Shanghai each night. This plan was immedately put into effect and the work has gone on without interruption.

"Carefully worked out mission policies may go and foreign organizations may be disrupted, but there is a spiritual deposit here which cannot be destroyed. It is not the end of Christian Missions in China. Indeed some believe the Chinese Church will emerge from the crisis with a stronger soul. Remember the ultimate effect of the Boxer uprising here in 1900. Remember the history of the early Christian Church."

Shanghai Commercial Bodies Form Confederation

More than fifty Chinese commercial and industrial bodies of Shanghai have formed themselves into the Federation of Commercial and Industrial Bodies.

The Shanghai District Chamber of Commerce, the Chapei Chamber of Commerce, the Bankers' Association, the Native Banks Guild, the Stock Exchange Association are the promoters of the Federation. The Federation is now under the management of a general committee of Forty-one members with Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, Wong I-ting, and C. C. Woo as chairmen. Other members of the Federation are divided into four sub-committees on General Administration, Finance, Social Intercourse, and Investigation. The other important bodies represented in the Federation included the Cotton Mill Owners' Association, the Flour Merchants Guild, the Tea Merchants Guild, the Silk Merchants Guild, the Oil Mills Association and others.

Who's Who in China

Miss Soumay Tcheng
(Cheng Yu-hsiu)
鄭毓秀

Miss Soumay Tcheng was born at Canton February 22, 1894. Her father was the senior official at the Ministry of Finance under the Manchu regime and the family was wealthy and aristocratic. Miss Tcheng at a very early age evinced an independent spirit, which has followed her all through life. At the age of ten she defied the traditions of her day by tearing off the bindings of her feet. Four years later she did what in these days was a most daring thing—she broke her engagement to marry the son of the Governer of Canton, who had been selected for her in the then customary Chinese manner.

Shortly afterwards she was sent to school at Tientsin and soon interested herself in the growing movement to rid China of the Manchus, joining what was then a secret society, the Kuo Min Tang. Among her exploits during the Revolution in 1911 was that of carrying bombs from Tientsin to Peking, to be used for the assassination of Manchu leaders. The revolution having been brought to a close she proceeded to Paris with a group of other young Chinese patriots, there to seek a thorough education. Among other institutions she attended the Sorbonne and the University of Paris, graduating from the latter institution in 1926 with the degree of Doctor of Laws. With her excellent knowledge of French, she became an attache of the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference in 1919. In the meantime, in 1917, she had returned to China and in many public addresses she pleaded for the Allied cause and explained the situation to her fellow countrymen. Following the Peace Conference she made a tour of England and America, speaking before many assemblies, and explaining the reasons why China was not satisfied with the treatment that had been given at the Conference. Coming back to China she induced the Chinese government to provide funds for educating twenty Chinese girls abroad, and accomplished the difficult task of persuading the parents of the girls to allow them to go. At the head of a score of female students she once more proceeded to Paris, superintending their education and also continuing her own studies. Graduating with honors from the law department of the University of Paris in 1926, she prepared a thesis on "Le Mouvement Constitutionel en Chine." She is the author of "The Model Chinese Family," in English, and "Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Revolution" in French, which have had a wide circulation.

Miss Tcheng was the first Chinese woman to become a lawyer, and was the first Chinese of either sex to be admit ed to practice in the French Courts at Shanghai. In 1917 she was appointed a Judge of the District Court in Shanghai.

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Can The Nationalists Get Along Without The Communists?

BY J. B. P.

As these lines are written there is in progress a Kuomintang Party conference in Nanking under the chairmanship of Gen, Chiang Kai-shek, conservative Cantonese military leader, which may mean much or little from the standpoint of the present revolutionary movement. Both sides have delivered the usual broadsides for public consumption, proving thereby that young China is becoming politically minded. A few days ago Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, through the political control commitee of the Kuomintang which he dominates, issued a resolution impeaching the whole Hankow Government, mentioning by name the most prominent figures such as Geo. Hsu-chien, Minister of Justice. Teng Yen-ta, and even including the Soviet Russian adviser Borodin. Gen. Chiang demanded that these men be arrested and detained on the grounds that they are communists and enemies of public order in China.

Hankow Returns the Compliment

Almost simultaneously, the Hankow Government issued the draft of a mandate, which, however, was not promulgated, dismissing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek from his office as ranking military commander of the Revolutionary armies. Then Gen. Chiang, to show that he meant business immediately issued instructions to the generals loyal to him throughout the coastal provinces including Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang and the portion of Kiangsu south of the Yangtsze, to round up the Communists and the generals jumped to the task with enthusiasm. The raid on labor and student union headquarters was most thorough and was accompanied by considerable violence, particularly at Shanghai and Swatow where many were killed. The number arrested in Canton was reported as being in excess of 2,000 including 50 men and women students of Chungshan (Sun Yat-sen) University and 500 cadets in the Whampoa Military Academy. In Shanghai the total number disarmed is not known but Chiang's officers claim more than 3,000 including possibly 200 killed and wounded and large quantities of arms and munitions were confiscated.

The Mystery of the Arms

It has long been a mystery regarding the source of the rifles and pistols and munitions which the Chinese laborers in Shanghai and elsewhere have used to arm themselves and naturally there have been plenty of stories of Soviet machinations. However, the explanation which seems to be more logical, is that the laborers simply bought the guns from the defeated Northern troops, using money which the labor unions have been accumulating for a considerable period for this purpose. The Chinese labor unions, in accordance with practice all over the world, charge their members certain dues, which although small in individual cases, mount up in the aggregate. According to fairly reliable report, most of this money has been expended for arms, the defeated Northerners being only too glad to obtain some easy money through the sale of their arms. In addition to this, considerable numbers of the Northern troops anxious to obtain employment have either discarded their uniforms or simply donned laborer's garb over their uniforms and joined up with the so-called laborers' military corps. As to the reports of Soviet financing there have been reports in the Tass (Russian) news service of considerable sums being remitted to the Chinese labor unions by the labor unions of Soviet Russia, one of the recent amounts mentioned being 100,000 roubles. What the Chinese laborers did with this money is not known, but it is possible that it also went into guns and munitions.

First Victory Won by Military

Despite the efforts of the Chinese laborers to arm themselves and dominate the revolutionary movement, the Cantonese military, under the guise of putting down 'communism' has succeeded in suppressing the laborers in the four coastal provinces from the Yangtsze to Canton, but the victory is not yet complete, because Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, Cantonese military commander at Shanghai admitted before newspaper correspondents last week that the 'Communists' still dominate Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi provinces. Gen. Bei in his statement to the newspapermen declared that while the Nationalist military forces appreciated the assistance which the laborers had rendered the revolution, they could not permit the laborers to arm because they were responsible for causing foreign complications and were handicapping the military activities of the Nationalists in their fight with Fengtien. However, the disarming of the laborers does not solve the problem by any means for the laborers in the mass greatly outnumber the soldiers and anything may happen, especially should the laborers succeed in winning some of the Cantonese armies over to their side.

Laborers Charge Chiang with Dictatorship

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's action against the labor unions has naturally stirred up a hornet's nest and as a result the air is filled with rumors to the effect that Chiang Kai-shek is planning to declare himself dictator; that Chiang Kai-shek is worse than the previous militarists and so on, some of the rumors even alleging that Chiang is planning an alliance with Chang Tso-ling, the Fengtien warlord against Hankow. However, Chiang has merely replied to this that his only purpose is to purge the Kuomintang Party of its Communist elements and is trying to bring the party back to the principles of Sun Yat-sen. Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, Cantonese commander at Shanghai in the newspaper interview previously referred to stated that when the Communist Party was admitted to membership in the Kuomintang the leaders promised to abide by the principles of Dr. Sun as expressed in Dr. Sun's last will and testament, but that since Dr. Sun's death the Communists have gradually become stronger until they are now the dominating element in the party and instead of taking orders from the Kuomintang they are taking orders from the Third International.

Revolution Up Against Economics

The struggle now taking place within the ranks of the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party is not strange in that similar struggles always develop in the course of revolutions. When revolutions first start they usually attract all elements in the community, even the normally lawless, but the usual experience has been that after the movement has made some headway, the commercial and financial elements in the community become frightened. This happened in the American revolution, in the French revolution and more recently in the Russian revolution. Now we are experiencing the conflict of revolution and property in China. The Chinese merchants who have in one way or another financed the Chinese revolution, have now become frightened and are trying to stay the revolutionary forces which would stop at nothing in uprooting Chinese institutions and building a new state. Naturally the merchants and bankers, as well as the foreign interests, turn toward the Chinese militarists to stay the process and save their properties. The Chinese propertied interests as well as the foreigners, having vested interests in China have always supported the old style militarists; now they turn to the new-style militarists, the Cantonese, for protection and it will be most interesting indeed to observe the process.

Hankow versus Nanking

As the situation stands today, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, from his headquarters in Nanking, has thrown down the gauntlet to the radicals who are centered at Hankow. Much depends upon the attitude of Gen. Tang Shen-tse, Kuomintang military leader at Hankow, who is generally credited with being a rival of Chiang Kai-shek. The Hankow radicals are undoubtedly trying to induce Gen. Tang Shen-tse to support them against Chiang and as these lines are written it is impossible to determine how the political cat will jump. And in addition to the pressure on Tang Shen-tse, the radical or Communist wing is also trying to induce Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian General to come to their support against Chiang Kai-shek.

It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the conference of conservative Kuomintangists at Nanking is of the highest importance, for anything may come out of it, even to a complete realignment of forces with new combinations and a reversion to the old system of military dictatorships. On the other hand the thing may end up in a typical Chinese compromise with nothing settled, due to the fact that neither side will be able to carry on without the other. At any rate it is fairly safe to state that the Chinese revolution of 1926-1927 has reached its most important crisis and it is quite possible that the Nationalists may be forced to forego their Northern campaign until they have settled the immensely more important fight which has developed in their own party.

Men and Events

The American Association of University Women will meet at a social tea at the Community Church, Shanghai, April 26.

T. W. Mitchell, of the American Presbyterian Mission, who last month brought his family to Shanghai, has returned to Siangtan, Hunan.

The annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai will be held Tuesday, April 26, at 5.30 p. m. at the American Club.

Dr. J. L. McCartney addressed the Parent Teachers Association of the American School, Shanghai, April 19, on the subject of "Child Psychology.

Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law, Harvard University, addressed the Rotary Club in Shanghai April 21 on the subject of the World Court.

George J. McCarthy, general passenger agent for the Orient of the Dollar Steamship Line, returned to Shanghai by the s. s. President Jackson April 17 from a trip to Manila and Hongkong.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, well known member of the United States Senate, will arrive in Shanghai the latter part of this month or early in May for an investigation of conditions.

O. G. Steen, local manager of the Robert Dollar Company, accompanied by Mrs. Steen, is departing shortly for the United States on home leave. Mr. and Mrs. Steen will spend most of their time in San Francisco.

Reginald Sweetland has been appointed Acting Editor of the *Shanghai Times* during the absence of G. Burton Sayre, Editor. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre departed some time ago for England where they will visit for several months.

Dr. Paul R. Verzosa, staff correspondent of the Philippine National News Service, and special correspondent for various Chinese, Spanish and Filipino newspapers, is at present in Shanghai. Dr. Verzosa is a graduate of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri.

Vincent Sheean, special correspondent for the *North-American Newspaper Alliance* has arrived in Shanghai and will remain here for some time covering the China situation. L. M. Wilson who has been representing the *Alliance* in Shanghai will probably also remain here for some time.

Dr. Willard Lyon addressed an audience, mostly of missionaries, at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall, Shanghai, April 20, on the subject of "Should the Missionary Be Discouraged?" Dr. Lyon stated that the present trying times offered an opportunity to the missionaries to "rethink" policies and rebuild the missionary program.

A rather stormy meeting took place April 19 at the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Shanghai in response to a call to hold a meeting of protest against the National Christian Council. A motion by the Rev. A.J. Heal to endorse the action of the 32 missionaries who recently issued a manifesto against said organization was carried by a small majority. A large number of sympathizers of the N. C. C. movement attended and registered a heavy vote against the resolution.

R. Perrin McNair, 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, has addressed a letter to *The Review* calling attention to the frequency with which the streets of Shanghai are torn up by the Municipal authorities, perfectly good paving being again and again torn up and left for long periods with cobblestone coverings. Mr. McNair says this destroying of the streets, and the incidental relaying that will have to be done, will probably necessitate still further increase in taxation.

U. S. District Attorney Sellett filed a new information April 19 against Neill McKay Heath, former member of the American Bar in Shanghai, charging that both Heath and former District Attorney Husar knew that a bound volume of records which had disappeared was the property of the U. S. Government. Heath was found guilty April 12 of larceny of public documents. Judge Purdy has announced that Heath will not be sentenced until the trial of the charges against Husar.

H. Wong has been appointed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chief Commissioner of the newly created Shanghai North Municipal Council, which embraces the two departments of the former Directorate of the port of Shanghai and Woosung, namely the Public works Department and Department of Finance. Mr. Wong is a Japanese returned student who has had several years experience in municipal administration in South China. Modern roads all over Chapei are being planned and an up-to-date broadway with monuments is to be built in Paoshan road. Mr. Wong receives his orders from Gen. Pei Chung-hsi.

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From the Chinese Press

April 12-13—Japanese general staff including Admirals Togo and Ino hold conference on China situation causing rumors that Japan is planning mobilization of troops for China service—Unemployed laborers riot in Hankow—Japanese Consul Iwasaki at Soochow comes to Shanghai in company with Chinese labor leaders for purpose of interviewing Consul Yada about release of Japanese from Soochow—Japanese send another steamer to Hankow under naval escort for purpose evacuating nationals—*Toho* message from Tayeh states that Chinese laborers surround Japanese coal and iron works and denounce Chiang Kai-shek for breaking relations with Soviet Russia—Revolutionary flags hauled down in Pukow indicating that Northerners approaching; Nationalists short of ammunition—Japanese residents, Hankow demand intervention by Japan and shelving of 'friendship' policy—Soviet Charge d'Affairs, Chernych at Peking notifies Wellington Koo that he is withdrawing entire Soviet Embassy staff from Peking—Japanese report states that Soviet has 32,000 troops along Siberian-Chinese border and that Chinese Eastern Railway has between 11,000 and 20,000 laborers suitable for military service and in addition there are some 30,000 mounted Chinese bandits in the region who are friendly to the Russians; Chang Tso-ling reported to have 75,000 troops in Manchuria—British Ambassador in Tokyo, Sir John Tilley calls on Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister regarding China situation—Powers present demands to China on Nanking incidents (published in full elsewhere in *The Review* April 16)—Chinese diplomats abroad threaten to return home unless salaries paid—*Kuo Wen* agency reports that following conference between Japanese and Chinese authorities in Hankow situation improves, but Chinese police in Japanese concession go on strike—Rendition of British Concession in Tientsin postponed on account of new British troop movements—Shanghai Provisional Council meets with Tsai Yun-Pei presiding and among those present being Bei Tsung-chi, Yeh Tsoo-chang, Quo Tai-chi and others and decides that the Chinese and foreign Universities at Shanghai shall not be interfered with and that an investigation be made into public organizations at Shanghai—Chinese lodge five protests with British over recent infringements of Chinese sovereignty including airplane flights, raids into Chinese territory, stationing of troops outside of Settlement, cutting of Chinese military telegraph—Organization known as 'Grand Anti-British Alliance' announces boycott of British goods beginning on Monday, April 18.

April 14—Soviet Consul Legran, Mukden, calls on Chinese authorities regarding Soviet-Chinese relations; reported that Russian railway staff on Chinese Eastern Railway may strike owing to strained situation—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa, according to *Toho* Agency report states that he expects the Nationalist Government, as a result of the Five Power Note to agree to give protection to foreigners in Nationalist territory—Ministers in Peking hand copies of the 'identic' Notes to Wellington Koo of Peking Government—Soviet Embassy staff in Peking packs up preparatory to departing from China—Northern airplane visits Pukow and Nanking and drops bombs—Chang Tso-ling defends his action in looting the Soviet Embassy in Peking and states his intentions of keeping guards on the premises—Reported that Yang Yu-ting, Fengtien Chief-of-staff is going to Mukden to investigate reaction following breaking off of relations with Soviet—Peking hesitates regarding recall of Chang Yen-hsi, Chinese charge to Moscow—Tsingtao report by *Toho* that following defeat of Cantonese in Southern Anhwei Chang Chung-chang has moved his headquarters from Hsuchowfu to Pengpu in order to be nearer the front—Japanese Naval Commander Satoh replies to Chinese charge that Chinese women are subjected to indignities when being searched on entering the Settlement through the Japanese lines; complaint lodged with Municipal Council by Mrs. Herman C. S. Liu, wife of the chairman of the Chinese Y. M. C. A.; Japanese commander states that it is necessary to search all passerbys but that it is 'being conducted in a most liberal manner'—Soviet Note to China on Search of Embassy demands immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from area; release of Embassy staff; return of all documents; that money and other property taken be returned—French Minister and Military Attache call on Chang Tso-ling regarding the Soviet incident—Chang Chung-chang demands loan of $2,000,000 from Tsinan bankers—Chiang Kai-shek patrols Yangtsze between Chinkiang and Nanking to prevent Northerners crossing—British Consul and staff evacuate Changsha—American Consul at Changsha remaining on board gunboat—Kuomintang branch in Soochow telegraphs Chiang Kai-shek and Eugene Chen demanding rendition of Hankow Japanese Concession—Four additional Japanese gunboats to Hankow from Nanking—Kirin bankers demand Chang Tso-ling's return to Manchuria owing to disturbed situation caused by slump of money—Serious labor disturbances continue at Shanghai with fights between rival gangs; disarmed laborers parade to Gen. Bei's headquarters and demand protection—Reported that Chen Tuh-hsiu of Communist party arrested; reported that disarmed laborers will try to reorganize.

April 15—Chinese Ministers and Consuls abroad threaten to pack up and come home unless some means is provided for their salaries—Fengtien authorities decide to disregard the Soviet's protest regarding the looting of the Peking Embassy and announce that they will shortly make public copies of documents seized in the raid—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang decides to return to Chengchow, Honan—Diplomatic Body in Peking protests against continued presence of Fengtien troops in Legation Quarter, but Chang Tso-ling refuses on the grounds that a withdrawal of his troops and police 'might lead to a repetition of the old practices of the Soviet Embassy officials' and according to *Kuo Wen* report Chang Tso-ling is trying to induce the Powers to permit him to police the Legation area—People's mass meeting held in Hankow to protest against the Japanese over the Hankow incident, according to *Kuo Wen* was attended by more than 500,000 people—Some 2,000 laborers in Shanghai surround Military Headquarters of the Revolutionary army and when fight starts with troops, the Cantonese military fires with machine guns killing 100 and wounding more than 50—Many professors of Peking University depart owing to uneasiness following the raid on the Soviet Embassy—Japanese Cabinet approves appropriation for stationing two additional companies in North China—Chang Tso-ling still refuses to remove his troops and police from the Diplomatic Quarter; Ankuochun authorities continue to make public documents alleged to have been found in the raid on the Soviet Embassy—*Toho* report quotes Mr. Simpson (Putnam Weale) as complimenting the Japanese for defending their Concession against the Cantonese; Bruno Schwartz, editor of the Hankow Herald (American) also complimented Japanese on their action, saying that "it has gladdened our hearts"—Chinese gunboats patrolling the Yangtsze shell the Northerners occupying the North Bank of the river in the vicinity of Chinkiang—*Toho* states that Wu Pei-fu, Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang have wired Chang Tso-ling urging him to deal severely with the Communists arrested in the Soviet Embassy raid, but Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi urges that Chang should deal leniently with them—Families of Soviet Embassy staff in Peking depart for Siberia—Seven Nationalists commanders in Szechuen issue telegram denouncing the Communists—Cantonese commander at Soochow calls on Japanese consul expressing regret for the looting of Japanese factories in Soochow—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that

(*Continued on page 215*)

TRANSLATIONS FROM MODERN CHINESE

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

China As A Tea Producer

By Boris P. Torgasheff. The Commercial Press, Shanghai 1926, pp. vi. 252.

The author of this valuable survey was formerly an attache of the Russian legation in Peking. The sub-heading of his work is "Areas of cultivation, methods of planting and manufacture, export trade, production and consumption, both in China and abroad". It is a comprehensive subheading—but, so is the study which follows it. It is evident that the writer has spent no little time and pains to collect the data which is here presented.

In his preface the author tells us that "Once China covered with its tea 86 per cent of the world's demand, and now we see a decline down to barely 20 per cent." The purpose of the study is stated as being "to draw attention to the actual state of things in the Chinese tea industry and trade, and to the necessity of modernizing them in the face of the ever-growing competition of Ceylon, India, and Java."

The book is divided into three parts. Part I describes the areas where Chinese tea is produced and the main tea markets of the country; part II discusses the cultivation of the tea plant, the methods of manufacturing tea, and the classification of Chinese teas; part III gives a general description and statistics of tea export from China, the situation of the market in the country, the participation of the different countries in China's tea market, and general data on the world's tea production and consumption. There are fifty-nine statistical tables—which are not entirely up-to-date. Not the least valuable part of the book are the illustrations.

Imperialism and World Politics

By Parker T. Moon. The MacMillan Company, New York 1926, pp. xiv, 583.

The writings of Professor Moon have established for him a reputation for sound and impartial scholarship. Only a writer of such reputation should write on the topic handled by him in this work since the subject is one which lends itself to dangerous generalizations and propaganda as do few subjects of the present day.

The object of this work, which describes the workings of that nowadays-almost-mythical monster "Imperialism", is happily described by the author in these words: "In the case of imperialism, making such a synthesis is as difficult as it is important, because it means fitting together into one narrative such apparently unrelated persons as Gladstone and Gandhi, Roosevelt and Cecil Rhodes, Menelik and Mussolini, Kaiser Wilhelm II and King Thebaw; because it means combining in one story the Entente Cordiale and the Chinese Consortium, Dollar Diplomacy and pound sterling politics, alliances and loans, foreign missions and raw materials; because it means viewing as parts of one political panorama the Near East and the Far East, Mexico and Morocco, the Philippines and Fiji, Turkestan and Transvaal, Congo and Cuba. Difficult as it may be to accomplish the task at all satisfactorily, such a synthesis seems well worth attempting. That is the primary purpose of this book. The second purpose is to present a more realistic view of world politics than is offered by conventionalized, chronological narratives of European diplomacy."

At no period in world history has there been greater need for such a survey as that most successfully attempted by Professor Moon. The period covered by his survey is primarily that of the past fifty years. The fortunes of Europe and the Europeanized countries of the Americas, and Japan in their reachings out and influencing of various parts of the world through divers channels is meticulously and discriminatingly set forth. This is a volume which all residents of the Far East will do well to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest." Chauvinists, Nationalists, and Bolshevists of all races and colors will find much of value in the study—as will also imperialists of the same hues and races!

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(*Continued from page 214*)

Northern troops will not attempt to cross the Yangtsze at Nanking—*Kuo Wen* report suggests that the 'revival' of Sun Chuan-fang's troops may be due to 'some foreign back-up'—*Kuo Wen* report states that Political Department of Nationalist Government and Kuomintang may remove shortly to Nanking—Nationalist Government decides to begin investigation of the question of Extraterritoriality—Reported that understanding has been reached by Eugene Chen and the Japanese for the withdrawal of the Japanese Marines and the Chinese soldiers, leaving the Concession in the control of the Japanese but that the question of the rendition of the Cencession will be settled by diplomatic means—Nationalist Government decides to reorganize the Red Spear Guards in Honan as 'self-defenders of the agricultural class—Yang Yu-ting, according to *Kuo Wen* agency, criticises the British Minister for delay in the rendition of the British Concession at Tientsin—Bei Tsung-chi closes up Kuomintang radical bureau and also Provisional Government Bureau at Shanghai.

April 16—Wang Ching-wei, head of Kuomintang Central Executive arrives at Hankow—Gen. Yeh Ting appointed Garrison commander at Wuchang—Hankow Government appoints committees to investigate unemployment—Cantonese troops dissolve labor unions in cotton mills and filiatures at Soochow; Gen. Chang Chen, defense commissioner at Soochow issues proclamations against counter-revolutionary tactics at Soochow—Tsai Yun-pei and other Kuomintangists, including Gen. Bei Tsing-chi from Shanghai go to Nanking to attend Kuomintang party conference—Serious fighting between Northerners and Southerners at Yichin near Yangchow on Grand Canal, north of Yangtsze—Peking report states that Chang Tso-ling may become premier himself in the event of the resignation of Wellington Koo—Mukden Party decides definitely to demand

(*Continued on page VI*)

The Report on

EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

The Report contains four sections as follows:

Part I.—Present Practice of Extraterritoriality in China.

Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price April 7th.	Sale Price April 14th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity April 14th.
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108¾	108¾	7.25
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	105¾	105⅞	6.95
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov 1, 1942	100½	99¾	7.00
Argentine Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	99¾	100¼	6.00
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	96¼	96⅜	7.30
Austrian Government S. F. Guaranteed Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	104⅛	103¾	6.60
French Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	8	Sep. 15, 1945	100	110	7.00
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947	78¼	78½	7.00
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 1, 1949	107¾	107⅝	6.35
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	102⅜	102⅝	6.75
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	103	102⅞	6.75
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104⅛	105¼	6.50
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	98½	99	6.60
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6⅛	July 1, 1944	98½	98½	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures .	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	98½	98½	6.65
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100½	100¾	7.40
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100½	102⅛	6.75
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corpn. Cumulative	7	Pfd. Stock	100	99½	7.04
Victor Talking Manchine Company Cum. Prior..	7	Pfd. Stock	98	98½	7.11
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	91⅛	91⅛	7.65

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 13, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

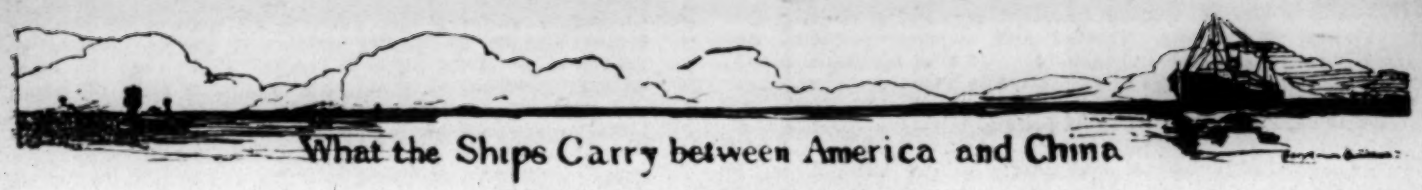
Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has fluctuated considerably during the past week, the highest price quoted being 26¾d ready and the lowest 26d. The latest prices received 26 3/16d. spot and 26 ¼d. forward are respectively 9/32d. and 6/32d. below those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London has also ranged widely during the same period and closes unchanged @ 2/6 d. The exchange market remains in the same states with a few speculative operations taking place on either side, according to the character of the latest political news or rumours received. The market closes quite with the following rates obtainable, near delivery:—T/T on London 26 1/16d., New York 61⅛, Japan 79⅜.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 77,724,000 an increase of Tls. 340,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 81,910,000 same as last week
Estimated value Tls. 136,699,000 as against Tls. 118,978,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday April 7	Friday April 8	Saturday April 9	Monday April 11	Tues. April 12	Wed. April 13
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/5.519	2/6⅜ 2/6 3/16	2/6⅜ 2/6 5/16	2/6½ 2/6¼ 2/6 9/16	2/6	2/6¼	2/6¼
D/Dfts ,,	—			2/6 5/16	2/6 1/16	2/6 3/16	2/6 3/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7	2/7	2/6¾ 2/6⅜	2/6¼	2/6⅜	2/6⅜
T/T India	163 991	171⅛	171⅜	170 168¼	167½	169	169
T/T France	1.525 556	1585	1585	1575 1560	1550	1560	1560
T/T N. Y.	59.782	62⅛	62¼	61 3/16 61¼	60⅜	61⅛	61¼
T/T Hamburg		262½	262½	260½ 258	256	258	258
T/T H'kong	81.019	80¾	80¾	80⅜ 80¾	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
T/T Japan	82.356	78½	78½	79 79⅛	80⅞	79⅛	79⅛
T/T Batavia	148.611	154⅜	154¾	153⅞ 152¼	151	152¼	152¼
T/T Straits	94.278	90½	90½	91 92	92¾	92	92
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/7.519	2/8¼	2/8⅜	2/8⅞ 2/8¼	2/8	2 8¼	2/8¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8⅞	2/8⅞	2/8⅜ 2/8⅝	2/8½	2/8⅜	2/8⅝
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/7.831	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/8 13/16 2/8 15/16	2/8 5/16	2/8 9/16	2/8 9/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1.655.556	1715	1715	1705 1670	1680	1690	1690
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	63.282	65⅜	65⅜	65¼ 64⅞	64½	64⅜	64⅝
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	66¼	66¼	65⅜ 65¼	64⅝	65¼	65⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	April 7	April 8	April 9	April 11	April 12	April 13
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26¾	26 9/16	26¼	26	26⅜	26 5/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.57¼	G. $. 57⅛	G. $. 58⅜	G. $. 56	G. $. 57	G. $.56½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 375⁰⁰	380³⁰	384³⁰	382⁰⁰	384⁻⁰	385⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	Tls. 111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	Tls. 73.05	73.20	73.125	73.15	73.1875	73.1875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1½%	1½%	1½%	1%	1%	Nil
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 123.88
Bank of France rate of discount	5½%	New York on London	T/T 485⅝
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 23/32
,, 4 ,,	4⅛%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0⅛
,, 6 ,,	4⅛%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0⅛



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.49 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, March 10.

To Manila.

Straw Braid	Pls.	5
Treasure:		
Dollars, Chinese Hk. Tls.		128,000

To Boston.

Silk Waste:		
Shanghai Bls.	30 Pls.	100.49
Bristles, Assorted	,,	50
Cotton, Raw Bls.	235 ,,	903
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	126
Nutgalls	,,	829
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	604

To New York.

Antimony, Crude	,,	588
,, Regulus	,,	5,544
Bristles, Assorted	,,	175
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	110
,, ,, Moist	,,	83
,, Whole, Moist	,,	907
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	960
Feathers	,,	263
Galangal	,,	38
Nutgalls	,,	101
Hides, Buffalo	,,	144
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	372
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	763
Hats, Hemp	Pcs.	300

EMPRESS OF CANADA, March 14.

from U. S. A.

Brass Rods	Pls.	5
,, Sheets	,,	8

From Canada.

Motor-cars	Pcs	7
Lead Bars	Pls	4,622
Zinc Powder	,,	420
Apples, Fresh	,,	525
Cheese	,,	78
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,074
Potatoes, Fresh	,,	113
Beer	Doz.	700
Whisky	,,	50
Cigarettes	Mille	15,000
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	415,066

LARCHBANK, March 15.

from U. S. A.

Cottons, Yarn-dyed	Yds.	4,089
Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	1,288
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	543
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	187
Cigarettes	Mille	52,500

STANLEY, March 15.

From U S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls.	11,779 Pls.	28,881

OAKPARK, March 15.

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls.	13,347 Pls.	41,332

ESTHER DOLLAR, March 17.

from U. S. A.

Copper Sheets, Polished	Pls.	19
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	587
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	8,484
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases Galls.		180,000

MEDON, March 17.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Yarn, Dyed	Pls.	15
Iron, Galvanized: Tubes	,,	308
Steel Fishplates	,,	485
,, Sheets	,,	605
Steel, Galvanized Sheets, Plain	,,	2,920
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	3,840
,, ,, Old	,,	267
Zinc Plates	,,	12
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	490
Glue	,,	13
Gum, Arabic	,,	25
Oakum	,,	67
Paper, Coated	,,	923
,, Kraft	,,	26
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,346
,, Prepared in Tins	,,	2
,, Stalk	,,	127
Milk, Malted	Doz.	7
Cigars	Mille	3
Cigarettes	,,	67,560
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.		56,321
Infants' Food	Hk. Tls.	326

EDMORE, March 19.

from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	736
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,009,347

From Canada.

Herrings, Salt	Pls.	3,373

PRESIDENT MADISON, March 19.

from U S. A.

Cotton Flannel, Yarn-dyed, 30 in. by 31 yd.	Pcs.	21
Cylinders, Iron	,,	30
Motor-cars	,,	10
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yes.	936
Apples, Fresh	Pls.	240
Cheese	,,	17
Flour, Wheat	,,	2,546
Canned Fruits	,,	16
Hams and Bacon	,,	27
Herrings, Salt	,,	56
Ink, Printing	,,	262
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Potatoes, Fresh	,,	77

TACOMA, March 19.

from U. S. A.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	199,706

ELDRIDGE, March 21.

From U. S. A.

Laths	Pce.	296,500

CEDARBANK March 22.

from U. S. A.

Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	Galls.	298,717
,, ,, ,, Cases	,,	712,440
,, Lubricating Mineral	,,	67,476
Wax, Paraffin	Pls.	1,679

TAIYO MARU, March 25.

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.24
Casings, Hog, Salted	,,	17
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	912

To Boston.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.	50 ,, 200

PAUL LECAT, March 25.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled from Dupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 18	,, 17.95
Silk, Raw Filature:		
Wild, other Ports	Bls. 50	,, 51.05

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market during the past week continued in an easier undertone, and prices, on the whole, show a decline of about Tls. 0.25 to Tls. 0.50 per picul lower than the average current as last reported. However, a somewhat firmer undertone ensued at the close and which is attributable to the profit taking on the part of bears, as well as to the steadiness of Mid-Americans and Indians. The main factors causing the recent decline in our market were: (1) the marked depression in the yarn market brought about by the uncertainty as to the political conditions (2) the meagre demand emanating from the domestic spinners and (3) the preponderating operations of the speculative element in the local cotton Exchange.

However, looking at the situation broadly, we fail to see any reason for taking a bearish view of the situation at this time, as taking into consideration the values of the staple current in U. S. A, and India with that prevailing on the domestic growth, the deduction evolving inclines more to the advisability of purchasing on any and every break, in that no sooner the political conditions show a more favourable aspect, it can be reasonably expected that higher prices may evolve both on yarn and raw material.

Yarns:—Fluctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been erratic, but the tendency on the whole has been on the easy side, and prices declined about one to two taels as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked some 5000 to 6000 bales in all counts and chops during the week under review.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	7.77
American-Middling last reported	7.79
Tone of the market, *Steady*.	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	14.50 Spot,
	14.18 May.
	14.40 July.
	14.69 Oct.
	14.87 Dec.
	14.91 Jan.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, March	260
Fine Oomra, March	273
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	280
Tone of the market—*Steady*.	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	31.00
Shanghai, Spot	29.75
M. Ginned Spot	31.25
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	31.00
Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf.	30.20

Tone of the market—*Easy*.

(*Continued from page 215*)

police power in Peking Legation area and in British concession in Tientsin—Russian and German residents of Tsinan decide not to evacuate—*Kuo Wen* reports that 500 Kuomintang propagandists arrive in Tsingtao—Gen. Chin Yun-ao, besieged in Kaifeng, Honan—Soviet Consul at Mukden denies reports of Soviet mobilization on Siberian border previously reported in Japanese *Toho* Agency reports—3,000 Chinese coal miners in the Penchihu coal mines owned by the South Manchuria Railway in Manchuria go on strike—Peking Government decides not to recall Cheng Yieh-shi, Chinese charge in Moscow, despite fact that Soviet Embassy in Peking has been withdrawn—Soviet Charge in Peking remains although other members of staff have gone—Wu Chen-tung, of Fengtien party requests permission of Japanese Minister for right of Fengtien troops to search O. S. K. steamer, Choan Maru at Tientsin upon which Gen. Li Ching-lin, of Mukden party is a passenger—Foreign Ministers in Peking hold conference on protection of foreigners in North China and also discuss situation created by crisis between Chang Tso-ling and Soviet—Soviet Charge at Peking, Mr. Tchernykh notifies Waichiaopu of his departure on 18th—Number of Japanese still in Hankow includes 467 men, 131 women and 24 children. Large mass meeting in Hankow to welcome Wang Ching-wei, passes resolutions demanding that Chinese evacuate the Japanese Concession and sends telegram to Feng Yu-hsiang asking him to cooperate with the Communists in attacking Chiang Kai-shek—Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of Nationalists replies to Powers Notes on Nanking incidents, the American note stating that the Nationalist Government will pay indemnity for Consulate and for injuries to cities and properties destroyed if proved that damage caused by Nationalists and not by American British bombardment or by Northern rebels and agents provocateur (Note in full in this issue)—*Toho* report states that Powers dissatisfied with Chen Note which is considered 'insincere' and may decide to demand 'sanctions'—Masao Kanda, member of the Diet and of the Kenseikai party departs from Tokyo to investigate conditions in China—Fengtien police and military search Peking branch of Commercial Press for 'bolshevik' literature—Japanese strongly protest Fengtien action in holding up the Choan Maru and firing on the ship in the Tientsin harbor; Japanese Consul General, Mr. Arita at Tientsin asks that destroyer be sent to protect ship; Japanese soldiers force Chang Tso-ling's soldiers to leave the ship—Northern troops entrenched at Pukow, opposite Nanking fire on all shipping, causing American gunboats to reply; Nationalists claim capture of Pengpu cutting off some 30,000 of Chang Chung-chang's troops—Fengtien troops advancing southward in Honan claim to have passed Hsinyang, near the Hupeh border—Japanese mobilize police and military at Tientsin to protect their Concession owing to the trouble over the Fengtien troops firing on and searching their ship the Taoan Maru in Tientsin harbor.

April 17—Tsinanfu dispatch states that Shantung provincial government has demanded a loan of $1,000,000 from the chamber of commerce within five days and has warned the chamber against including any military notes in the loan—Japanese marines being withdrawn from the Japanese concession at Hankow with exception of few which are remaining to guard the consulate; Chen sends note to Japanese on Hankow incidents—Provincial committee at Hankow takes oath in presence of Wang Ching-hui—Nationalists military headquarters at Nanking announces defense measures for Kiangsu as follows: Bei Tsung-chi will control territories between Shanghai and Wusih; Gen. Lai Shi-huang, commander of 14th Revolutionary army will command section west of Wusih; Gen. Tsao Wang-shun, commander of 17th army will command section at Chinkiang and Gen. Ho Yin-chin will control the Nanking area—Families of Soviet officials at Peking continue to depart—*Kuo Wen* Agency reports that Yen Hsi-shan, military governor of Shansi has abolished title of tupan and declared himself commander-in-chief of forces in Shansi and Suiyuan taking charge of both military and civil affairs—Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Han Lin-tsung have informed Chang Tso-ling of plans for launching an immediate attack on Cantonese in Hupeh—Fengtien forces in Peking round up 70 more alleged Communists, including many prominent Chinese whose names will shortly be published—Troops of Gen. Tang Shen-tse still at Wusungkwan, the report of their arrival at Hsinyang being incorrect—Chiang Kai-shek appoints Yu Fai-peng as superintendent of the Customs at Shanghai and announces that changes are to be made in the native staff—Martial law proclaimed in Canton and troops raid more than 200 labor unions, killing and wounding about 100 labor radicals and confiscating large quantities of rifles and munitions—Peking Foreign Office issues passports to all officials of Soviet Embassy at Peking—Japanese Minister at Peking states that he has only received part of Chen's reply on Nanking incidents, hence is not able to participate with the other Ministers of America, Britain, France and Italy in a discussion of the next step—Foreign residents of Tientsin greatly stirred by Fengtien forces firing on Japanese ships in Tientsin harbor stating that it has caused lack of confidence in Chang's declaration regarding his intentions to protect foreigners; Japanese hand Chang Tso-ling sharp note on question—Cantonese Garrison at Swatow on orders of Chiang Kai-shek suddenly raid labor headquarters killing and capturing large number of radical leaders—Gen. Ho Chien arrives at Hankow by way of Changsha for an interview with Tang Shen-tse; troops of Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, stationed at Wuchang are being transferred to Honan by railway—Northern troops at Pukow numbering about 20,000 fire on American destroyer and Butterfield and Swire lighter as they are passing up stream; American destroyer replies with big guns silencing Chinese battery; Northern troops at Pukow include 2,000 White Russians and Southerners plan early attack to dislodge the Northern troops from Pukow.

April 18—Fengtien headquarters, Peking, claims discovery of document in Soviet Military Attache office outlining scheme for spreading bolshevism among foreign troops in Shanghai—Japanese Cabinet resigns owing to Privy Council's opposition to scheme for Government supporting bankrupt Bank of Taiwan—Kiukiang parade headed by Cantonese soldiers denounces Japanese and finally raids offices of Andersen, Meyer and Company, American concern—Canton coup against Labor Unions carried out by Gen. Li Chi-shen under orders of Chiang Kai-shek resulting in arrest of more than 2,000 alleged Communists including 50 students of Chungshan University, including several girl students and also some 500 students of the Whampoa Military Academy; similar raids in Swatow result in casualties—Nationalist Government Hankow appoints Hunan Provincial Government Committee composed of Feng Tien-tsu, Chao Ung-shao, Tung Shou-chuan—Toong Vi-ching, Li Yoong-chih, Chang Yi-ping, Hsia Hsi, Wu Hung-chien, Chu Chien-fan, Lin Ping, and Gen. Tang Shen-tse—Military Committee of Nationalist Government dispatches two divisions of Gen. Tang Shen-tse's troops to Honan and also votes the sum of $60,000 to be sent to the troops of Gen. Wei I-san, formerly under Wu Pei-fu, but now opposing Fengtien forces—Total number of Britons and Americans in Hankow number more than 100, but Japanese still remaining number about 500.

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